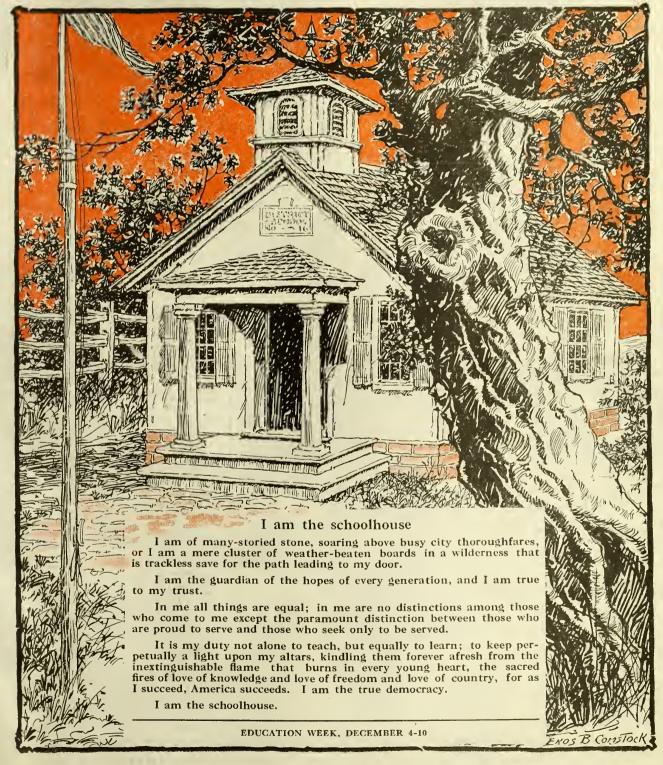
The AMERICAN



Passing the Buck on the Time o' Day

Somebody in the army, many somebodies in fact, certainly toted a mean watch. We all had to get in line pronto at the zero hour. A bird who didn't own a ticker was harder to find than a buck scheduled for a road-building detail.

Wrist watches were more popular than appointments for promenades back of the lines. Ask a soldier robed in o.d. the time and half a dozen doughboys would yank out time gear quicker than Hart draws cutlery.

After being late we either got the guardhouse or headed the casualty list.

A cuckoo who was to be shot at sunrise lost hope even on a cloudy day, what with the bugler around the colonel's billet holding a diamond-studded timepiece, purloined from some Heinie.

But watch manufacturers evidently think the old time machinery is still in working order, else they believe the Legionnaires are all down on the farms where the cock calls all the hands for cakes.

Three-quarters of a million mcn keeping important dates by the sun's shadows!

What timepiece do we bring forth on the golden ribbons when preparing to grab the 5 o'clock? And those who still consider the wrist watch good form, who is the manufacturer?

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of old Pop Time.

Let the scythe fall along the printed line.

Everybody into the game. Pass the time of day with the friendly little coupon.

It ticks off the advertising contracts-split-second

Dealers and salesmen show a leg.



OUT AMERICAN LEGION WEBERT

ARMY GOODS
Orduance Salvage Board
Russell's, Inc.

AUTO ACCESSORIES
Alr Friction Carburetor Co.
VVVThe Electric Storage Battery Company AUTO TRUCKS
VVVVThe Autoear Company....
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
VV Ancelcan Pub. Co.
VV The Pathfinder Publishing Co. VV The Pathfinder Publishing Co.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
American Products Co...
American Accessories Co.
V D. W. Beach.
E. W. Biggs & Co.
V Calculator Corporation.
VVComer Mfg. Co. (The).
Fouke Fur Co...
V Hydro-United Tire Co...
Isabele Inez.
MeCullough & Tumbach
V Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co.
VV Albert Mills.
Parker Mfg. Co.
R. T. Mfg. Co.
VStandard Food and Fur Association.
Tangley Co... 27 28 "BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm bettef in the value of our magazine—The American Legion Weekly—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to timited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements with we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased aavertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the Weekly—we hereby pledge our support and our partonage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—The American Legion Weekly."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

V Flour City Ornamental Iron Co	24
V B. Gutter & Sons	22
Honor Framing Co	
V John Polachek Bronze & Iron Co	
VV Redding & Co	
The Saulny Mfg. Co	28
VV L. W. Sweet, Inc	
MEDICINAL	
The Musterole Co	
Sloan's Liniment	
MEN'S WEAR	
V F. V. Frankel	25
Hart, Schaffner & Marx	
Holeproof Hosiery Co	
VKahn Tailoring Co	
Knothe Bros. Co	3
The Perkins-Campbell Co	20
V Rellance Mtg. Co	21
Reversible Collar Co	27
Wilson Brothers	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	
	17
V Buescher Band Instrument Co	24
VV C. G. Conn. Ltd	2.4
V Thomas A. Edison, Inc	90
Ludwig & Ludwig	29
Lyon & Healy	3
Moskowitz & Herbach	3
OFFICE APPLIANCES, SUPPLIES	
The Globe-Wernieke Co	20
The Imprint Peneil Co	26
Minnesota Pen CoInside Back Co	ver
V Typewriter Emporium	24
PATENT ATTORNEYS	
VVVV Lacev & Lacev	
WVV Lacey & Lacey	

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their produ

	SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	
	American School	2)
	VVVBeniamin N. Bogue	27
	Blackstone Institute	29 27
	Chlef Draftsman Dobe	27
	Columbus Institute	27
	VVVFranklin Institute	21
	V Hamilton College of Law	28
	Industrial Extension Institute	
	VVVInternational Correspondence Schools	26
	VV La Salle Extension University	27
	V The Lewis Institute	29
	National Dancing Institute	29
	V Patterson Civil Service School	
	VVVWilliam Chandler Peak	
	VVVMarcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music.	28
	V Pelman Institute of America Back Co	
	VV Standard Business Training Institute	29
	VVVSweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation	27
	VV The Tulloss School.	29
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	SMOKERS NEEDS	
	VV The American Tobacco Co., Inc	
,	VV General Clgar Co., Inc	
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	SPORTS AND RECREATION	
	V Cleveland Motorcycle Mfg. Co	
	V Harley-Davidson Motor Co	23
	Hendee Mfg. Co.—Indian Motorcycles	
	Moskowltz & Herhach	
	V Albert Pick & Co	17
	V A. G. Spalding & Bros	3
	Henry Vletor	.23
	STATIONERY	
1	VVVEaton. Crane & Pike Co	
)	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	
,	VV American Telephone & Telegraph Co	
•	TOILET NECESSITIES	
ŀ	VV The Pepsodent Co	
	VARNISHES, PAINT, STAINS	
	S. C. Johnson & Son	

V Service Stripe—Awarded Advertisers with Us Regularly for Over Six Months. VV The Two and VVV Three Stripers are Growing in Number,
And the VVVV Four Stripers are Beginning to Appear.

We do not knowlingly accent false of Iraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of February 6, 1920,
Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in The
American Legion Weekly.
Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (I inch). The Advertising Manager, 627 West 434 Street, N. Y. City.







ositively hance to Buy Instruments at Half-Price.

Agents, Bandmasters, Musicians Here's Xmas Money for You!

WITH Christmas only a few weeks off, you can do a big business selling these wonderful quality U.S. Navy Band and Orchestra Instruments to individuals in your community, outfitting bands and orchestras at prices you never heard before.

These are the last shipments of our great \$430,000 purchase from the U.S. Navy, made by firms of the highest reputation—C. G. Conn, P. Millard, Wilson Bros., Buescher, J. W. York, Martin Band, Penzel, Mueler & Pruefer, Wurlitzer, etc.

Every instrument brand new, perfect, never used, of wonderful quality and workmanship, and still in its original case

and double-tested and accepted by the Navy Experts as absolutely perfect. We've sold thousands of dollars' worth to Agents and Legion Posts everywhere. Ask any Legion man who has bought from us. Ask any bank about us ask your American Legion Editor.

Just a Few of Our Prices	RETAIL PRICE	OUR PRICE	
Saxaphone, Baritone, C. G. Conn	\$200.00	\$83.00	
Clarinets, E-Flat, Penzel, Mueler & Pruefer	97.50	27.00	
Drums, Bass, 32-inch, C. G. Conn	50.00	22.00	
Piccolos, D-Flat, Boehn, C. G. Conn	75.00	30.00	
French Field Snare Drum	15.00	5.50	
Bugles, 2 mouthpieces, P. Millard Co	5.25	2.00	
Cymbals, 14-inch, with Sole Leather Pocket	27.00	9.50	
Alto Donitons and Don William Tilliam Til	alima aka		

Alto, Baritone and Bass Horns, Flutes, Vlolins, etc., at similar reductions. The metal wind instruments are triple silver-plated. All the instruments are show pieces of great heauty.

Beautiful Carrying Case FREE with Every Instrument Except Bugles

CUT THIS AD OUT—IT WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN

512 MARKET ST. PHILA, PA. MOSKOWITZ & HERBACH,

Established 26 Years

Legionnaires can make themselves a Christmas present by paying their annual dues and getting a nice receipt from their Post treasurer for 1922. Let's go.



THIS is a lamp so intertwined in history with the World War that to future generations it will be as cherished as a sword from Bunker Hill.

Notice the symmetrical architectural lines—see what a look of stately dignity it has compared with the merely "pretty" lamps you find in the average store. These are not merely lines of ART. Their very look of power and strength which lends such artistic heauty to the lamp also tells the story of the greatest single instrument of victory in the World War. For the shaft of each of these lamps is itself one of the heroic shells for the famous French-American "Seventy Flives"—the gallant "75" with which the Germans never did succeed in coping.

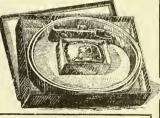
The shade was especially designed for the Victory Lamp by that great painter, Franklin Booth. The whole lamp is considered by artists as one of the greatest artistic achievements of recent years. It is particularly appropriate for the home of a World War Veteran or for your Post's head-quarters. As a Christmas gift it has a'll the qualities that one most desire—heauty, usefulness, and ahove all, the charm that comes only with something that the recipient could not duplicate. Only a few lamps still left. No more can he made. Price ahovt one-third the cost of lamps of this class in retail stores. Easy terms to Legton members or Posts. Special arrangements made for forwarding with your own card, if supplied, to arrive ahout Christmas day. Write today for full particulars, sent free.

Decorative Arts League

Dept. E, 175 Fifth Ave.

A Lasting Xmas

Folks, here's a real present for the men. It's a Knothe belt, a stylish article, carefully manufactured, that any man will be happy to own.



The Knothe belt comes packed neatly in a gift box-all ready for mailing

For \$2.50. A genuine cowhide black leather strap with a heavy sterling silver interchangeable belt huckle with or without single initial.

For \$3.00. A still heavier sterling silver interchangeable helt buckle, with or without single initial and a genuine cowhide tuhular leather strap.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write Dept. AL

KNOTHE BROS. CO., 122 Fifth Ave., New York



Suggestions

Something from SPALDING'S" will be

acceptable to all members of the family and for every climate

A Holiday Gift bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark assures Quality

Skating Outfits Toboggans, Skis Tennis Rackets Boxing Gloves Basket Ball

Foot Ball Base Ball Sweaters Jerseys Toques

The Spalding Catalog will aid you in your se-lections. Mailed on request.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Philadelphia

Chicago San Francisco

STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

\$20,000

Within the past few weeks I have paid \$20,000 to Legion Men. Many of them are earning ten dollars for a day's work. The records below show how Legion Men and others have made a success of this splendid work. I offer to any Legion Man a special proposition that will enable him to get started without investing a penny and without a bit of delay. Read the records and then mail the coupon. coupon.



Howard Davis of Ohio has made a start by earning \$285 a month dur-ing his spare time.



Albert J. Collins made a net profit of \$46.50 for fifteen hours' work. He made \$10.50 in two hours. He says, "I don't know where a fellow can find a better job than represent-ing the Comer Mfg. Co."



George Garon of Massachusetts writes: "Yesterday morning I started on the new job and in the evening found I had made \$40 profit. I think that's a pretty good start. I am in body and soul to reach the thousand dollar mark before this month is out."

Notice

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. Any man who becomes a representative is assured of fair, square, honest treatment and will have reason to be proud of his connection with the company.

Do You Want \$200 a Week?

The Amazing Story of Carl A. Rowe and How His Income Jumped from \$200 to \$1000 a Month

My name is Rowe-Carl Rowe. I live in a small city in New York State.

I am going to tell you an amazing story about myself. It may seem too strange to believe, but you can easily verify everything I have to say.

Two years ago I was a baker. I was struggling along, trying to make the money in my pay envelope meet the increasing expenses of our family. There was no prospect for the future.

Today, just two years later, I am a success-

ful business man. I have plenty of money for all the things we need and want. Last month I made \$876 during my spare time, and was able to put \$200 a week in my savings account.

And I'm going to tell you how it happened.

Please remember that two years ago I had no surplus cash. I was in the same fix as nine out of ten other men. Expenses were constantly mounting, and my salary, although it had increased, could not keep pace with the cost of living. My wife had to do without things that I knew she ought to have. We wanted an automobile, but we couldn't afford it. We wanted to buy our own home, but couldn't afford that.

It made me almost desperate to think of what might happen if I became sick or lost my job. I worried about it, and so did my wife. We were living from hand to mouth, and we didn't know what calamity and hard-

ship might be lurking just around the corner.

And yet—today—I own our nine-room house. I have an automobile. I have money for books, the theater, or any other pleasures that I may want. I have the cash today to educate my son and send him through college.

Here is how it happened. One day in glancing through a magazine I read an advertisement. The advertisement said that any man could make from a hundred to three hundred dollars a month during his spare

I didn't believe it. I knew that I worked hard eight hours a day for \$50.00 a week, and I figured that no man could make that much

during a couple of hours a day spare time.

But as I read that ad I found that it pointed to men who had made that much and more. In the last paragraph the advertiser offered to send a book without cost. I still doubted. But I thought it was worth a two-cent stamp, so I tore out the coupon and put it in my pocket, and the next day on my way home from work I mailed it.

When I look back to that day and realize how close I came to passing up that ad, it sends cold chills down my spine. If the book

had cost me a thousand dollars instead of a two-cent stamp, it would still have been cheap. All that I have today—an automobile, my home, an established business, a contented family—all these are due to the things I learned by reading that little eightpage booklet.

There is no secret to my success. I have succeeded, beyond any dream I may have had three years ago, and I consider myself an av-erage man. I believe that I would be criminally selfish if I did not tell other people how I made my suc-

All the work I have done has been pleasant and casy, and withal, amazingly simple. I am the representative in this territory for a raincoat manufacturer. The booklet that I read was one issued by that company. It tells any man or woman just what it told me. It offers to anyone the same opportunity that was offered to me. It will give to anyone the same success that it has brought to me.
The Comer Manu-

facturing Company are one of the largest manufacturers of highgrade rain coats in America; but they do not sell through stores. They sell their coats

ROWE through local representatives. The local representative does not have to buy a stock—he does not have to invest any money. All he does is take orders from Comer customers and he gets his profit the same day the order is taken. Fully half of my customers come to my house to give me their orders.

My business is growing bigger every month. I don't know how great it will grow, but there are very few business men in this city whose net profit is greater than mine, and I can see only unlimited opportunity in the future.

If you are interested in increasing your income from \$100 to \$1,000 a month and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to this same proposition in your territory, write at once to The Comer Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio. They have a special offer for Legion Men only. They will send you, without any preliminary correspondence or red tape, a complete selling outfit with full instructions, samples, style book, order book and everything you need to get started. Sign and mail the coupon now and in less than a week you can be making more money than you ever believed possible.



CARL A.

Mail This Coupon at Once

The Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. F-420, Dayton, Ohio

I am a Legion Man and want to start as a Comer representative. Please send me, without any ex-pense or obligation to me, complete outfit and in-

Name	•	• •	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	
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Official publication of by The American Lo-gion. Published by the Legion Publishing Corporation.

The AMERICAN LEGIO Weekly

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES

627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

DECEMBER 2, 1921

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PAGE 5

President Harding Discusses

The American's Part in Americanism

HAT is American-ism? Ten years ago you never heard the word at all, and lately you have heard it every day. What does it mean?

Time was when the average citizen of these States could go his way entirely occupied by the task of sending his children to school, getting the coal bills paid and follow-

ing the scores of the world's series. It is true that he was occasionally challenged as to whether he was a Catholic or a Methodist and at regular intervals he was mildly agitated by the query as to whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. But no one ever raised a question as to his nationality. It was not until the war churned the world and people began asking him to be German or French or Irish or English that he found it necessary to plant his feet firmly in the coil and answer: "Not on your life! Don't you know what I am? I'm an American."

It was then that the word Americanism slipped out of the dictionary into common speech. Since then it has been waved like a piece of bunting or hidden behind like a piece of camouflage. It has recruited regiments, launched fleets, floated bond issues, fought battles, rebuilt cities and rescued whole

tles, rebuilt cities and rescued whole populations from starvation.
What does it mean to you? What does it mean to your next-door neighbor? What does it mean to your President? That last question THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY has carried to the White House, and this is what Mr. Harding had

this is what Mr. Harding had

to say:
"It is always easy to talk earnestly about Americanism, but nowadays, to make one's earnestness and eloquence mean something really worth while, is a somewhat different matter than it used to be. am sorry to say that in the days that have passed since war was declared four springs ago, the word has been a little dependent. It has been used too much by empty men who had nothing really worth while to say, and, therefore, shouted for Americanism to conceal their paucity of real ideas. In some cases selfish men are hidden behind it; men who, not being

"Americanism means loyal, co-operative life in this Nation, under this Nation's Constitution. . . . It is not merely faith and a state of mind, but a program, present and pressing."

> real friends to the community, masked their mischievous purposes by a word their mischievous purposes by a word
> that conveniently implied a devotion
> they did not practice and the loyalty
> they did not share.
>
> "Nevertheless, Americanism means
> just as much today as it did in the
> early years of the Republic, when it

> was rather a thought unphrased. It is a word that stands for all we have

"In the years that slipped by after the first great test of Americanism in the Civil War, there was a tendency to become almost as unconscious of the word and its real meaning as of the sun that warmed us or the air we breathed. We would almost as readily have paused in the round of the day's employment to rejoice that we were human beings as to felicitate ourselves that we were Americans. We accepted our Americanism as a natural and obvious and inevitable fact. It was the creed and philosophy and way of life which our forefathers had made possible for us when they struck hands over the Constitution and bound themselves to protect the freedom they had bought with their goods, their pain and their blood. We had simply come to take it for granted.

"But in our own recent times, we have seen it challenged. Therefore, we are giving our Americanism more thought, because here and there men have arisen to question its validity and value. True, this questioning has not

shaken many minds; indeed, we can afford to welcome it, because it means that after taking inventory of our blessings, we shall all go on our way more than ever convinced that on the whole that way has been the best; more than ever assured that that which we had come indolently to take as a matter of course was really our richest possession, making better the lives of every one of us. The challengers of Americanism have served to remind us that we are the fortunate heirs of a country and a tradition worth serving with every prayer in our hearts, worth fighting for with every ounce of our strength.

"Americanism means loyal, co-operative life in this Nation, under this Nation's Constitution. That Constitution was the agreement reached by men who, heart-sick and weary at the muddle of inequity and discouragement which civilization had reached in the Old World, took heart and made a fresh start when, by opening a new continent, fate seemed to give mankind a new chance. That agreement was later de-

scribed by the immortal Lin-coln as 'government of the people, by the people, for the people.' It was made so binding that succeding generations might not alter it on mere impulse, yet so flexible that it could change and grow in response to the expanding thought and deepening conscience of the American people. It guarantees liberty so completely that it even protects you in jeering at it if you are so minded!
"What a wonderful insti-

tution the test of time has proved this Constitution to be! Today it serves a farspread industrial nation of more than a hundred millions just as it once served a fringe of scattered colonial communities along the Atlantic





seaboard. It is not perfect, and we must be sure that the best thought of each generation shall be given to its

continual improvement. But now, for near a century and a half it has guaranteed a sweeter and fairer life than any the world had known before its time. It has more of health and justice in it than any other scheme of government practiced or dreamed of anywhere on earth. I know, there are those who shake their heads sadly and, while admitting that it was doubtless well enough in its day, sonorously protest that it is now a time-worn relic antiquated and unfitted for the purposes of twentieth century development. Well, my reply is, that it has created and inspired all the orderly liberty this modern world has known; and those who scoff at it have little to suggest by way of alternative save that other scheme which has written the latest chapter in the long, long unhappiness of Russia.

"Sometimes I question whether the scoffers and the malcontents really mean in their hearts the things they say so glibly. Would they really have us halt the great procession to time our steps to those of the lazy, the incapable, the sullenly envious? Often we must go beneath the surface gulf stream to find the resistless currents of the great ocean. It matters little what a man proclaims in an ephemeral outcry for an imaginary reformation. You will get the true undercurrent of that man's purposes when you learn his aspirations for his children and his children's children. He stands with his generation between yesterday and tomorrow, eager to lift his children to a little higher plane than mere mediocrity can attain, and that socialism can hardly hope to reach. He wants to hand on American freedom unabridged. He hopes that the waters of American political life may flow on unpolluted. He would bestow the equality of opportunity unaltered. He wants his grandson to grow up in the land that raised

a rail-splitter to the presidency.
"To the Constitution, then, and to all it means, we must demand that those who come here to share its benefits shall subscribe. It was not until the great war called upon all of us to stand up and be counted that we real-

ized how many had come among us without really joining us; how many had sought out this country for the wealth it could give them, while yet remaining aliens at heart, exiles in a land of plenty, strangers in a friendly community. These unassimilated immigrants have been the easy prey for every agitator who had an axe to grind. And we, in our surprise and dismay, have been too quick to blame them. Let American blame rather every passerby who lets slip a chance to hold out the friendly hand to them, every employer who welcomes them as laborers but ignores them as neighbors and

fellow citizens.
"We have too often invited these men and women here with rosy promises of prosperity and then, as they landed hopefully at our gates, we have herded them into the mines and mills without teaching them our language or giving them any real reason for loving this country. Therein has been the real un-Americanism, therein the great treason. This is the wrong really worth dis-cussing now, because it is the wrong that we can set about righting. Inasmuch as Americanism is not merely faith and a state of mind, but a program, present and pressing, it requires of us the determination that this thoughtless mistake of the last generation shall not be repeated by the next. The grind of the workshop alone is poor culture for the citizenship which shall make the ideal republic.



"This definition of Americanism implies, too, that we must not take any more of these strangers in a given time than we can make comfortable. ways at the mere suggestion of putting a check on immigration, there has been a hue and cry from some who have denounced us for hiding our light under a bushel, for denying the freedom of this country to the oppressed of the world. This is sheer nonsense. When a householder admits twelve weary When wayfarers to the shelter of his roof and then closes the door because the last bed is occupied, you do not rail at him as inhospitable. When a landlord feeds as inhospitable. you only so much as you can digest,



you do not raise any bitterness and accuse him of starving you. When a man and a woman feel that six children is all they can nourish and edu-

cate according to their standards, you do not raise the ery of race suicide. When not raise the cry of race suicide. shipwrecked folk afloat on a raft know that one more casual from the sea will sink that raft and drown them all, you do not blame them for saying, 'We can take no more.' It is rubbish to suggest that the gates of America should stand wide to all the world. We want only those who come in the spirit of the old pioneers, seeking home and freedom. We will admit them gladly, thankfully, just as fast as we can make good Americans of them, and no faster.

"'But we need them all for the work in hand,' you say. Well, it were better to leave some of the work undone than to have our Government undermined in

its doing.

"Some there are who protest that it is selfish for us thus to demand that they sink their identity in that of this Nation; that, indeed, nationalism itself is a thing of yesterday which we must forswear in order to fulfill our duty to humanity and civilization. These would have us believe that for America to insist upon and protect her own individ-uality is to fall short of her rôle in the federation of the world, the brother-hood of man. For myself, I do not believe it. And I have reason to think that the great majority of my fellowcitizens do not believe it.

"Our rôle today is what it was when George Washington was President, and the slow, wind-driven ships bore across the dangerous Atlantic the news of the exciting and astounding experiment which men were making in the New World. The lamp the first Americans lighted shone far across the seas, a heartening beacon to every liberal in Europe, a torch of aspiration carried high in the anxious days of the French Revolution. We can serve the world no better now than by keeping this country what it was then, liberty's labora-tory, where the hope of the world is clarified. To make this nation so happy that the others will fall in step with it-that is our best ambition.

"I like to think that we will always have a special friendliness for strug-(Continued on page 17)

Friend Stevedore to Madame

By C. C. Shanfelter

my easy, breezy ways,

And I know you thought me crazy

at the first;
While the way I handled money you'll remember all your days,

As well as certain cuss-words, and my thirst;

But from the day the youngster came

and climbed upon my knee Without a bit of coaxin', nor a bribe, You threw away suspicion and you called me "mon ami,"

And you took my word as Gospel for my tribe.

GUESS you thought me funny with I knew you weren't so wealthy, for it took a lot of francs

With Pop all crippled up and kids at school

But you said God made you healthy and you gave that same God thanks You still could work and had no

time to fool. I remember you a-smilin' as you asked me if I knew

That heavy loads grew light for willin' backs,

And in manner quite beguilin' you swore luck had stayed with you For health was wealth that paid no income tax.

There was some as didn't know you as they really should have done,

They didn't understand, and acted rough;

But when I thought it harmful you would swear 'twas all in fun

'Cause lads like those, at heart, was never tough. You're a ploddin', peasant woman, but

a smilin' female Job,

You're bound to win with half a fightin' chance;

never seen your equal in my travels round the globe, So, here's to you, Madame—for you are France!

What's Become of the Promised Land?

Bu John Thomas Taylor

Vice-Chairman, National Legislative Committee, The American Legion

MILLIONS of acres of potentially profitable land in the United States lie idle while hundreds of thousands of World War veterans seek acres of their own. Thirty-one land bills clutter up Congressional pigeon-holes, yet the nation has no land-settlement policy. The Adjusted Compensation Bill -one hope of the land-hungry veteran-shares the fate of other legislation of the kind. Reconstruction in other nations has gone on the assumption that to soldiers and sailors must go some recompense of ownership, some facility for home-building, which was denied them while they were serving in the war

N almost every country in the wide world except the United States of America, the veteran of the World War is going on the land. In Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Australia and Canada, he is setting out to sow the soil for which he recently fought. In all these countries, soldier land settlement to be some the sound and an important to be sound and the ment has come to be a part, and an important part, of government reconstruction policy. In America alone does it remain a thing of myths and promises, of pending bills in Congress, of pamphlets and hot air.

Just a short while back 223 farms were opened to settlement on a United States government reclamation project at Torrington, Wyoming. For these fcw units, 3,436 veterans from 36 States—a 15 to 1 shot—drew and took pot-luck. As the local land register handed his deposit back to a six-foot ex-sergeant who had been at Belleau Wood and several other places of some consequence in the late war, he said, "Don't be disappointed, my son. Your Uncle Sam has two hundred million

acres of public land left and sooner or later you'll get yours."

"Yes, I'll get mine," replied the disgusted veteran, "and sooner or later it'll be six feet by three in a potter's

field."

Unjust, perhaps, yet the sergeant's reply epitomizes the disappointment, disgust and amazement which hundreds of thousands of America's World War veterans feel about the answer they have received on the land settlement question. They know that the opportunity to settle on the land has fol-lowed all the wars in history as the fighting man's right and privilege. They remember that half the landed estates of Europe were grants from the crown for military and naval service. They know it was in this way that the course of empire in America went westward. They have read of special land grants after the American Revolution to Lafayette, Von Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciusko and thousands of others. They have in mind that at one time prior to the Civil War 6,000,000 acres

of public lands in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas were set aside as "military districts" for the satisfaction of veterans' land bounty claims, and that altogether, since the War of 1812, 64,000,000 acres of government land have been distributed to the nation's soldiers as land bounties.

The demand of the American veteran for the chance to go on the land has been unmistakable since the day when the first boat-load of the returning A. E. F. set foot on Yankee soil. More than a third of America's 5,000,000-man war force sprang from the farm and the countryside, and most of them wanted to go back, thousands of them to try their luck on a share of earth they might call their own. It was not strange then that when the Government appeared on ship board as a munificent Santa Claus with neat little booklets entitled, "Hey, Buddy, Do You Want a Farm?" a mighty chorus of yeas swelled from some 200,000 throats. There were mighty plans afoot then; the then Secretary of the Interior was pushing the bill that afterward became known as the Lane-Mondell Bill as far as he could through Congress; and thanks to a great, comprehensive soldier land settlement policy every man who wanted a farm was to get one. Far as we have travelled from that

halcyon day of promises we have got nowhere, as a glance at the situation today will conclusively show. The 200,000 responses to the Government's "Hey, Buddy" circular are sidetracked and covered with cobwebs in a dark and remote corner of the great Interior Building at Washington, while each day's mail brings a hundred more inquiries from veterans looking for farms. In the meantime, under existing reclama-tion and homestead laws, amended to give veterans of the World War a sixtyday preference on land opened to public entry, approximately 500 land-hungry ex-service men have been settled on government reclaimed land and between five and six thousand have been granted homesteads on public land, practically all grazing land, opened to entry.

In the case of the four principal openings on government reclamation projects, nearly 8,000 ex-service men have competed for the 360 farms to be doled out, and more than 45,000 have written to the Government for information concerning them In other words, for every reclaimed piece of land the Government has to offer, there have been and continue to be more than a hundred veterans interested, and more than twenty interested to the point of going through all the necessary red tape and expense incident to filing a

This situation exists in the face of the fact that there are in this country more than 200,000,000 acres of public land owned by the Government. It is in part explained, however, by the fact that of this vast area, little if any is fit for anything other than grazing pur-The great part of it is rough, foothill, mountainous or desert land in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and southern California. The Western States have been combed for land sufficiently level and with adequate rainfall for homestead purposes. More than 120,000,000 acres of public land have been taken up since July 1, 1913.

The blunt, bare truth of the matter is

that there is no public land in this country for the veteran of the World War except the few farming units thrown open to public entry from time to time on regular reclamation projects. The wildest enthusiast for the present public land policy would not recom-mend that a veteran of the World War take up any of the present public land as now offered, except for grazing purposes, and then only after the most careful examination into its possibilifor settlement, the Secretary of the Interior has set aside 74,000,000 as possibly suitable for grazing purposes, and any ex-service man who wants to start a ranch and has a mint of money to finance it may get as much as 640 acres of this land by applying to the Interior Department.

There are, of course, the regular

reclamation projects undertaken by the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior. With little or no funds from Congress, this service has done splendid work in reclaiming hundreds of thousands of acres in the West. It is still going ahead with its projects, and as funds become available it succeeds from time to time in opening up to settlement for ex-service men a few farms here and a few farms there. It is no reflection on the Reclamation Service, however, to point out that so far it has succeeded in getting only a half thousand farms ready for 200,000 waiting men. When the recent unemployment conference was in session in Washington, the Reclamation Service said:

"Give us \$65,000,000 and we will provide 30,000 ex-service men with work and thrice that number with farms."

The Congress of the United States cannot well evade its responsibility in this affair. It has stumbled on from one sign post of promise to another and done nothing. The little, the tragic little it has done reminds one of a fire company answering a great conflagration with a bucket-relay.

By an Act of August 31, 1918, Congress provided that any man under 21 years of age who served in the World War should have the same rights and privileges under the public land and homestead laws as if he were over 21. Later, on February 25, 1919, it extended the privilege enjoyed by the veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars, to receive credit on the period of residence and cultivation required for time spent in the service, to veterans of the World War. Then, by Public Resolution No. 29, passed Feb-

ruary 14, 1920, it gave all honorably discharged veterans of the World War "a preference right of not less than 60 days to make entry on public lands" for two years only. And finally, it passed a law providing that any veteran of the World War, disabled in the service, who entered on public land prior to the war, should be given full title to his land without further residence, cultivation or payment. There you have the sum and substance of all Congress has done to help the soldier of 1917 and 1918 settle on the land.

Talk all you may about the veteran and the land settlement question, consider it from any and all angles, by whatever door you go into it there is no escape from emerging with the conviction that it involves a national responsibility that Congress and Congress

(Continued on page 27)

The American Legion as Host

HE American Legion, host for half a hundred days to Marshal HE Ferdinand Foch of France, is bequeathing to posterity a record for hospitality that will rival the record for valor which the American Army made during the World War under that same Generalissimo. And standing in the midst of his friends of The American Legion, Marshal Foch, from the moment of his arrival on October 28th, has been almost overwhelmed by the efforts of all America to do him honor. Legion, as the marshal's host, has planned and is carrying out one of the most notable triumphal tours ever made by the leader of an army—all the more notable because the marshal who receives this nation's homage is not of the same blood, does not speak the same tongue, does not wear the same uniform, as those who lead in the efforts to honor

The entertainment of Marshal Foch since he arrived in the United States has been completely under the direction of the Legion's National Committee for the Reception of Distinguished Guests, headed by its chairman, Alton T. Roberts, of Marquette, Mich., and vice-chairman, Past Commander Franklin D'Olier. The membership of the committee includes fifty other distinguished Legionnaires, representing almost every State. Chairman Roberts and Vice-Chairman D'Olier headed the Legion delegation which greeted Marshal Foch aboard ship when he arrived in New York harbor. Other members of the Legion committee on this occasion were Delancey Kountze of New York City, Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma, Theodore Roosevelt of Washington and William F. Deegan, Commander of the Department of New York. The New York Department had a special committee of its own present at this official welcoming of Marshal Foch to the United States, and had charge of the ceremonies which marked his stay in New York City be-fore he left on his special train for Washington, enroute to the Legion National Convention at Kansas City.

Marshal Foch, before he returns to France on December 15th, will have covered between 4,000 and 5,000 miles in his tours aboard a special train, accompanied by his hosts of The AmerNo poilu ever kept Jerry so busy as The American Legion is keeping le Marechal Ferdinand Foch. From New York to Kansas City, to Boston, to New Orleans, to the Pacific and back to the Atiantic—that's a rough diagram of the marshal's itinerary. You'll read about it here, but nobody who has not traveled continuously by special train from one wildly enthusiastic crowd to another wildly enthusiastic crowd a thousand miles away can appreciate it.

ican Legion. A Legionnaire, W. W. Atterbury of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the chairman of the Legion's Transportation Committee which provided the train, and another Legionnaire, C. E. McCullough, Division Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines, is accompanying Marshal Foch on the tour, directly supervising all arrangements. The train itself consists of seven special coaches, a revelation in size and luxury to persons accustomed to European transportation.

Marshal Foch is accompanied by a staff of five French officers. The personnel of the Legion committee aboard the train has changed frequently, but Mr. Roberts, Mr. D'Olier, C. C. Bolton and R. C. Norton of Cleveland, Fred M. Alger of Detroit, D. John Markey of Maryland, Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma, Dr. David Forster of Florida and John J. Wicker, Jr., have been aboard the train most of the time. National Commander Hanford MacNider has accompanied Marshal Foch on several stages of the journey, notably from Kansas City to Indianapolis for the dedication of the new headquarters building of the Legion.

The American Legion has had charge of the reception or has assisted in receiving Marshal Foch in every one of the scores of cities which he has already visited on his tour, and the Legion is also arranging the receptions in the cities which Marshal Foch is still to visit before he returns to France. A

Legionnaire has been chairman of the general entertainment committee in every city, except one, which the marshal has visited up to this writing. The receptions and celebrations which have marked the marshal's stay in the various cities along his route have kept the eyes of the nation on him continuously.

The marshal's tour may properly be considered as divided into two parts, the first of which ended in New York on November 15th. Up to that time he had visited among other cities, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and Princeton, N. J. Everywhere he was greeted by Legionnaires. Banquets, parades, reviews, receptions, filled almost every hour of every day. A dozen American universities conferred upon him honorary degrees. Everywhere the public enthusiasm with which he was received left the modest old gray schoolmaster, seeing America for the first time, almost bewildered. As this is written, Marshal Foch is on the second stage of his tour, which will take him through much of the South and West to the Pacific Coast. He is to return by way of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Tex., New Orleans, La., and Montgomery, Ala. The Legion's National Committee is arranging plans for a farewell ceremony on his sailing day, December 15th.

The Legion committee in charge of

Marshal Foch's entertainment has been impressed by the whole-hearted manifestation of all America's friendliness toward the modest French leader. Literally thousands of invitations have been extended to Marshal Foch by Legion posts and by American towns and cities which could not be included in his all-too-short itinerary. The routes were planned to take the marshal into as many sections of the country as possible and to enable as many Americans as possible to meet him. Every minute of the visitor's time has been covered by schedules made long in advance of the tour.

Although the main efforts of the National Committee for the Reception of Distinguished Guests have been de-

(Continued on page 17)

Sailing for Home and a Record

The Story of a Mosquito Fleet Race Which Upset Navy and Motor-Boat Traditions

By Alfred F. Loomis

B ACK in the summer of 1919 a group of submarine above group of submarine chasers got a little of the deserved publicity that had been denied them ever since, fifteen months previously, they had started across the Atlantic to hunt the submarine to its lair. Their ways had been dark and their exploits un-chronicled, but on the 19th of August they did something which carried them to the newspapers and to all the film screens of the country. Six of them, racing from Bermuda to New York, shattered the world's record for this popular long distance cruising course. Fame was theirs.

But while the nation had sub-chaser news with its morning coffee and its evening relaxation at the movies, it never knew how the Navy Department came to break into the realm of sport and pit six of its fighting vessels against an amateur motor boating achievement. Nor did the Navy Department know how it came to do it. There were, however, a few of us among the sub-chaser

men who knew all about it.

It happened in this way. We had been over there longer than we cared to think about, and when finally on our homeward voyage we learned that the sub-chaser convoy had been ordered to Norfolk we arose in mute rebellion. No naval man wants to be ordered to Norfolk—nor, on the other hand, does Nor-folk want any naval man to be ordered

York, where we would be welcome?

So we decided to go to New York, banking on Captain "Juggy" Nelson's well-known sporting proclivities to take us there. A long letter was drafted to the captain, our senior naval officer, which reviewed past performances in Bermuda racing, and included this sug-

gestion:

"That you permit the six Adriatic chasers of your detachment (or any six, or any number) to conclude their foreign service with an informal run to New York from Bermuda. They would make this trip at the end of 20,000 miles of war cruising; with no more than four days of grooming; with crews (some of them) who before the war had never wrung a pint of salt water from their socks; with officers (some of us) who at the time of the Bermuda classic did not know the difference between Polaris and a pelorus-and they would do it in less than 72 hours without turning a revolution more than 300. . . . Such an event would command an unusual amount of Navy publicity in the daily press, and would direct toward sub-chasers in general some of the commendation of which they were deprived by the coming home

The letter concluded with the remark that the S. C. 131 (to which I was attached) would bet a month's pay that it could show its heels to the rest of

We were in the Azores at the time,

leading a cruel life. I had to be away from the ship all of the day on which the letter was dispatched, drinking schnapps in the mountains of Furnas and bathing in the sulphur springs. But when I returned aboard that evefound this message awaiting me:

"Your suggestion in letter this morn-

"Your suggestion in letter this morning most excellent. Have sent cable to request authority. Hope it goes through. Sig. C. P. Nelson."

News of this development circulated throughout the anchored fleet, and the quarterdeck of Captain Nelson's ship, the U.S. S. Leonidas, became a been to be busy sub-chaser commanders, such perminating his ship as an entrant each nominating his ship as an entrant in the proposed race. It soon became

evident that the original suggestion of racing the six Adriatic chasers (jealously known by some as Captain Nelson's private yachts) would not be en-

tertained. Pressure from the English Channel detachment was too strong for that. But it was generally conceded that should the race go through the 131 would be numbered among the

When we put off from the Azores a few days later, bound for Bermuda, every man on every chaser was out to do the best that the Lord would let him, because it had leaked out from the flagship that the selections might be made on a navigating, seamanship, and engineering efficiency basis. Rivalry ran high in the matter of noon reports, and the skipper who turned in a position differing by more than three miles from that of the mother ship was derided by all hands.

On the second day out of the Azores I received a cryptic message from the Leo saying that "Relative to principal topic of yesterday's conversation, ap-

proval has been received from the Navy Department." But this news was old when it reached me, for we chanced to have on the 131 a chief radio operator who heard everything that floated through the ether and who had caught the following message from Ponta Delgada:
"Following radiogram re-

ceived for Captain C. P. Nelson quote Department approves your proposed race of proves your proposed race of six submarine chasers Ber-muda to New York as out-lined in your fifteen zero twenty-five period keep De-partment informed of place dates subchasers detailed and vessels escorting acknowledge unquote Knapp acknowl-

So the race was on. Aboard every chaser fuel consumption was kept to the minimum and navigation developed to and navigation developed to its maximum. Fuel tank sounding rods and sextants were in play at all hours of the day and night. Flag hoists were run up in the twinkling of an eye, and positions in convoy were kept with mathematical nicety.

Then we arrived at Bermuda, and the atmosphere, which had been feverish, be-came electrical. The war records of the different chasers (most of which, by the way, had new commanding offi-cers) were dug up from old logs, copied out in formal reports, and filed with the flag-ship. It was impossible to step aboard the *Leonidas* without colliding with an excited assemblage of claimants, and Lieutenant Valentine Wood, the caustic executive



ed such popularity at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, when they chased away a Boche submarine in July, 1917, that most of the things in town are now named for the ship, including the leading cafe and most of the young Portuguese who have since been born there. Witness Gabriel Orion Almeida Matos, all togged out in

his working whites

and the Made special part of the second property of the second second

officer of that ship, was kept busy pooh-poohing the pretensions of the various contenders.

Finally, five of the six chasers were lected—the 90, 129, 217, 224 and 351 -and it then became known that it was a toss-up whether the 131 or another boat would be the sixth. Larry Day, my commanding officer, forthwith broke a dignified silence and drafted a telling account of the 131's war record, and I, going in person to the Leonidas, going in person to the Leonidas, wrapped the wardroom in a cloud of adjectives and rhetoric. It was finally decided that the 131 would be included, for no other reason than that we had suggested the race. Which was reason

With the contenders all selected, Captain Nelson played the master card of the game. It was generally understood that he had received from the Department two sets of orders—one to race six chasers with necessary escorting vessels to New York-the other to dispatch the remainder of the fleet to another port than New York. Acting with his customary tact and initiative Acting he sent some such cable as the follow-

ing to Washington:
"Unless otherwise directed I shall take Leonidas and entire detachment to New York as necessary escorting vessels." Such is the force of suggestion

that he was not otherwise directed, and the aspiration of the entire flotilla was achieved.

Leaving Bermuda in advance of the racing chasers, Captain Nelson timed the speed of his convoy to arrive off Ambrose Light simultaneously with the racers that all might make a triumphal entry into New York Harbor. And so they all did—with the exception of the winner of the race, the 131.

Knowing nothing of the massed attack on Father Knickerbocker when we entered the race, but suspecting much as we drew near our goal, we sent out very few messages relating to our position in the contest. And in the last hours, when from other radio reports we knew we had a chance to win, we maintained the silence of the grave. Finally, when it seemed that we could no longer keep silence in the face of repeated requests for our position, Providence came to our assistance. A large wave splashed aboard, dampened the radio set, and rendered us incapable of sending or receiving messages. It is a long time since the accident hap-pened, but as I recall it no disciplinary action was taken against our resourceful chief radio operator.

We reached Ambrose Channel Lightship first and reported our arrival. And we did more. While, unbeknown

to us, the other contenders were marking time off the entrance to New York in obedience to wireless orders, we were making a white streak through the night to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There we arrived at four in the morning and there we stayed until nine o'clock when we were informed by an outraged commandant that (1) couldn't be there (2) we weren't there because no one had reported our arrival, and (3) if we were there we would have to clear out immediately and take anchorage in the North River.

Consequently we had a parade of our own up the river to Fort Lee, home-ward-bound pennant streaming and whistle tooting acknowledgment to deep-throated blasts of welcome. When eventually the Leonidas and the other racing chasers arrived in the harbor it was an old story to New York, and we of the 131 felt that they were returning from another and much less exciting war. It was therefore something of an anticlimax when we were obliged to borrow a pennant to replace the one that we had already cut up for distribution among the crew and pass again and again before the moving picture cameras. This we did in order that the world might see "U. S. S. C. 131, Winner of the Bermuda Race, Crossing the Fin-ish Line in New York Harbor."

Good Will: A Negotiable Asset

By Roger William Riis

THEY tell a story about a man who went to the late J. P. Morgan to borrow some money. Morgan, in the press of business, could spare only a few minutes, and he took up those minutes in walking with his visitor along Wall Street, the short block from Broadway to Broad Street. As they were parting, the man said: "Now, Mr. Morgan, about that money—"
"You've got it," interrupted the bank-

er. The other's face showed his surprise and bewilderment.
"You've got it," repeated Morgan. "A

hundred people saw you walking down the street with me just now. Your credit is good on Wall Street. You can borrow the money anywhere you go.

A little exaggerated, perhaps, but it hammers home the point. Mr. Morgan had good will to burn. He had so much that it was potent enough to carry over and bless even the man lucky enough to have been seen talking with the great

Good will is a curious thing. It's like the sparkle in champagne-intangible, not one of the originally mixed elements, vet so essential that without it a man's best efforts are pretty flat and profit-less. Unlike the bubble in champagne, though, good will is a measurable and very real thing. It's not a mere group of words. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Perhaps to your surprise you will find it there, and, down at the end of the paragraph about it, you will discover that is a sufficiently real property to be subject to tax.

For good will is property, the same as your overcoat or your pipe are prop-

And it is not merely a business term.

It applies to each and every one of us, whether we are shopkeepers, philosophers, or tennis players. It applies to human beings in our relations with the human beings around us. Its got something of the nature of the grease that is put on the ways when a ship is launched—without it, the launching would be a grisly failure. And without good will any project that you want to launch or any relations you have with other people will be the same kind of failure. It's a universal requisite.

As a matter of strict accuracy, a man can't even persuade a girl to take up the business of life under his roof unless she harbors a fair amount of good

will toward him.

Recently in the papers there was an illustration of good will working over-time. A gentleman named Fred returned to his native town in the West under what would have been for most of us rather dangerous circumstances. He had been away for several years; indeed, he had left town when his bank had failed and when its statements showed a shortage of \$800,000. His return, one would think, should have been the signal for tying a knot in the nearest rope and knocking the head off the municipal tar barrel.

Not so. He was met and escorted through the streets by a shouting mob of loving citizens, chanting proudly, "Fred is back! Fred is back!" Everyone within ten miles knew at once who Fred was, and came to join the jubilee. He was serenaded to the courthouse, where the only difficulty about getting bail for him lay in picking the particular one of the eager hundreds who demanded the privilege of being bailor.

Perhaps from these two instances one

can extract something that will be of value to the rest of us. Both instances happen to be taken from the business world, but the truth in them has universal application.

Why was Mr. Morgan's good will so great that his friends could trade on Because he was rich? Not at all. Silas Marner was rich, comparatively, but his friends were counted on the fingers of a crippled man's crippled hand. Louis XVI was rich, but gentlemen in peasants' garb took him to the scaffold and removed his head. That's not good will.

Because he was powerful? Mr. Volstead seems to wield a fair amount of power, but you don't hear so many people singing their good will to him. Hindenburg, if Mr. Volstead will pardon the connection, was strong enough. As a matter of fact, power in itself is more often a cause of distrust and dread than of this other quality.

Because he had succeeded? Partly,

but not alone that.

Is it not because Mr. Morgan had so wrought that people admired him, had confidence in his integrity, and trusted his word? He was able to tell his visitor that money could be borrowed on the strength of that walk of a few yards because he knew that people in general appreciated his reliability and soundness. He was solid. You could, in more than one way, bank on him. He might have been rich, he might have been powerful, he might have been pre-emi-nently successful, but he might have achieved all that by such methods that no one would have dealt with him under any circumstances.

The same things stand out in Fred's (Continued on page 29)

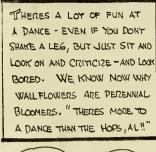
with the Dance

By Wallgren

15 17 TO

FAST FOR

Y00?





DON'T YOU DANCE

MR. MALADIED

ER-UH- I GOT SORE

GIT A SODA!

FEET - LET'S 60

EMBARASSING SITUATION OF THE OIL CAN

WHO DOESN'T DANCE, UDST AFTER BEING

INTRODUCED TO THE SWEET YOUNG THING

WHO IS SIMPLY CRAZY ABOUT-IT.

TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT OF FRANC-TERROR, WHO HAS DANCED EVERY DANCE AND IS AFRAID TO STOP FOR FEAR THE COMMITTEE WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASK HIM FOR THE RETURNS ON THE TICKETS HE SOLD - (HE CAME

HEY MAC - PLAY

MADELON" NEXT

WILL YUH?

GRAN!



N THE PUNCH, (OR RATHER. LACK OF IT) WISHING THAT MR. VOUSTEAD HAD STAYED OUT OF POLITICS.

IN A TAKI -TOO

THE BIMBO WHO KEEPS YELLING FOR" MADELON" ALL NIGHT SO HE CAN SING IT IN FIRENCH (?) AND TELL HIS GIRL - TI TUOSIA MA YOU KNOW.

SAY, LISTEN - IF I PLAYED ALL THE

REQUESTS I GOT, I'D BE PLAYING

HERE ALL NEXT

WEEK!

THE COUPLE OD OT YSTE OHW EACH DANCE THE WAY ITS WIZITTEN ON THE PROGRAM. THIS ONE WAS ENTITLED, "HIKERS DELIGHT" BY A BUDDING GENIUS ON THE DANCE COMM. AND THESE PURDS TOOK IT LITERALLY

WHOM 40E

YOU KIDDIN'

GANCOURS !



THE PLUMP PARTY WHO SHOWS UP IN A PRE-WAR SOUP-AND FISH WHICH DOESN'T FIT NEARLY SO WELL AS IT USE TO

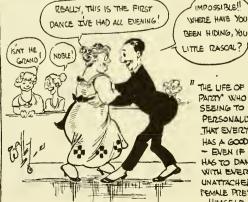
> HEY, WAIT A MINUTE - I GOTTÁ 60 BACK!



THE OLD TIMETE WHO INSISTS ON DOING THE SWEDISH WHIRL DANCE, BECAUSE (IF HE GOES FAST ENOUGH) IT GIVES HIM THE SAME EFFECT AS A TOTE HIGHBALL, USE TO.



THE COOTIE WHO ALWAYS GETS THE WRONG HAT.



" THE LIFE OF THE PARTY" WHO IS SEEING TO IT PERSONALLY THAT EVERYGODY HAS A GOOD TIME EVEN IF HE HAS TO DANCE WITH EVERY UNATTACHED FEMALE PRESENT. HIMSELF -



REWENGE IS SWEET - EX-COL. EAGLES HAS BEEN STICKING AROUND ALL EVENING WATTING TO WALK HOME WITH "THE QUEEN" WHEN THIS EX-BUCK SUMMED THE DETAIL WITH HE FLIVVER .

tomanya: THE EX-BUGLER WHO BORROWS THE MUSICIANS CORNET DURING INTERMISSION AND BLOWS CHOW CALL AND REVEILLE -

HEY FELLERS - DO YOU RECOGNIZE THIS ?

JUST FOR A JOKE , (NOBODY KNOWS JUST WHAT HE'S TRYING BUT ALL THE FELLOWS LET ON THEY'RE GOING TO FAINT OR STO WOODNIN A TUO PMUL SOMETHING) IT'S FUNNY HE HASN'T BEEN KILLED YET.

EDITORIAL



That the majority should govern is a general principle controverted by none, but they must govern according to the Constitution, and not according to an undefined and unsertained discretion, whereby they may oppress the minority. $-James\ Knox\ Polk.$

Not How But When

THE American Legion in fighting for the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Bill has steadfastly refrained from suggesting to Congress how the money for carrying out the provisions of that bill shall be obtained. It has striven to have Congress recognize the justice of the claim for compensation, knowing that once the obligation was acknowledged, nothing could long prevent its fulfillment. The Legion is certain that it long ago convinced not only Congress, but also the American people, that the claim to adjusted compensation is one which must be met as a matter of national faith, duty and honor.

For this reason we are not much concerned by the fact that the Senate failed to pass the compensation measure as an amendment to the new tax bill, when it voted twice on this proposal recently. The Senate merely declined to make the compensation bill dependent upon the retention of the excess profits tax or the collection of interest on this country's \$10,000,000,000 wartime loans to our Allies. It did not vote that adjusted compensation should not be paid. The compensation situation is unaffected by the votes taken in November.

The American Legion waits confidently for the Adjusted Compensation Bill to be brought out from the Senate Finance Committee, to which it was recommitted last July at the request of President Harding. It believes that the Senate will pass the measure by a record-breaking vote if given a fair opportunity to express its attitude.

Congress will soon have disposed of the tax problem and the foreign debt problem. It is reasonable to hope that we may have a show-down in the Senate on the Adjusted Compensation Bill before Christmas. Congress could take no better means of starting 1922 right than by lifting in the closing days of 1921 a burden on America's national conscience which grows heavier every month that the nation postpones meeting its just obligation to its defenders.

A Definition

TIME was, when to be a radical was to be an extreme liberal, nothing else. Now, to be a radical is to be a wild-eyed revolutionary. The political meaning of the name has been distorted and stigmatized by the publicity given the unreasonable actions and utterances of a few men and women.

But the fact remains that common usage gives the word an unsavory meaning. Recognition of this meaning was given at the Kansas City Convention of The American Legion when a resolution was passed at the instigation of the National Americanism Commission containing the following definition:

There are numbers of people and agencies engaged in an attempt to change our form of government, industrial and social life. The motives of some of these people are sincere, of others, insincere.

Their methods are twofold. First, through free speech and a free press, leading to changes by the ballot and evolution. Second, through prostitution of free speech and a free press, inciting the people to class consciousness and strife and leading to changes by revolution. The persons and agencies using the latter method are termed "radicals."

Persons and agencies adhering to the first class object to popular anger at all radicals, saying that not all radicals believe in violence or are objectionable citizens. According to the ancient meaning of the word, they are right, but a new tradition has been built up around the word, and to be a radical now is to be a person unacceptable to society.

The violent radicals have made their own bed; they can lie in it. The constitutional radicals must bow to common usage; if they insist on calling themselves by an opprobrious name, they must share the consequences with their more objectionable comrades.

About This Time

WE are in that vaguely-defined section of the calendar known as The Holidays. On a draughtsman's chart, The Holidays would probably be represented in the form of a wave beginning on Thanksgiving Day, swelling to its crest on Christmas, and subsiding back to sea-level on January 2d.

Spiritually, The Holidays is the season in which we think beyond ourselves. On Thanksgiving we look to God; Christmas we devote to making our family and our friends happy; New Year's is our traditional annual moment of self-communing, of inventory-taking, of high resolve to be better men and women in the 365 days ahead.

Right now, therefore, selfishness is supposedly at its nearest approach to the vanishing point. In its place is something we call the holiday spirit, or the Christmas spirit—something which we vaguely express on Christmas cards as "the season's greetings." Being human, we take that phrase too literally. With too many of us the scason's greetings are as seasonable and perishable as oysters, mince pie and sweet peas.

It is not too early to be thinking of New Year's resolutions. And an excellent one is to resolve that, so far as in us lies, we shall retain between January 2d and next November 23d some of that fine regard for our fellow-men which we really do foster and develop between November 24th and January 2d.

Too Proud to Peel

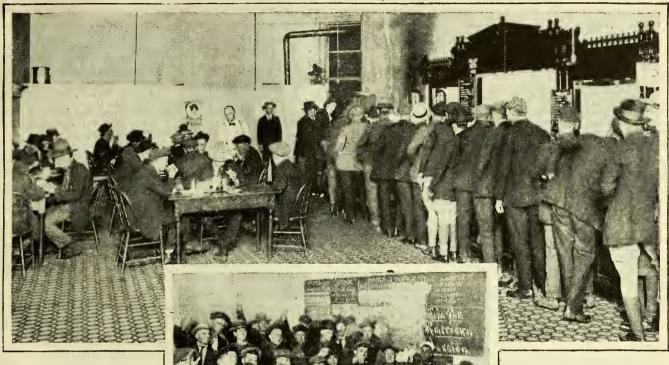
THERE have been many rough things said about the melancholy John Andrews who is the outstanding character in "Three Soldiers," the book about the A.E.F. which has caused so much talk. But the thing about Pvt. Andrews that is hardest to stomach is that it made him sore to have to tote his share of a common burden. Here was a gently-bred youth whose paths had lain in pleasant places until the war swept him into the Army. There, from time to time, he had to eat not only slum but humble pie. He had to scrub floors and peel spuds and carry swill. ever this happened to him, his smouldering wrath flared up and he seemed to be saying to himself: "The very idea of John Andrews having to do menial work like this!" It never dawned on him to say: "I've been in the world twentyodd years and in all that time this sort of work has been done for me. It's high time I did a little of my share." The aristocrat who never, during the war, experienced that reaction missed the best chance he's ever likely to get to know what it feels like to be a human being.

The Sinews of the T. B. War

TEN thousand American veterans of the World War are being treated for tuberculosis in government sanitoria and hospitals. Many times that number of veterans are known to be suffering from tuberculosis while they remain at home and at their daily tasks carning their livelihoods. In the next few years especially and for many years to come tuberculosis will kill annually regiments of men who came safely through the hazards of wartime on land and sea.

For these reasons The American Legion has a deep and sympathetic interest in the country-wide campaign which the National Tuberculosis Association has been conducting for many years in the hope of stamping out the disease through education concerning its causes, its prevention and its cure. The Third National Convention at Kansas City adopted a special resolution indorsing the work of the National Tuberculosis Association, and Legionnaires in this holiday season have the opportunity of demonstrating that the Legion's appreciation is deeper than words. We all can buy and use the Christmas Seals which are sold annually to raise the funds necessary to carry on the campaign against tuberculosis.

Bringing the Job Back to the Jobless



Ormer soldier was tramping up and down the streets day after day looking for work. Every night, returning to his home, he found his wife and five children waiting for him, and before many days hope had almost fled from a home that had once been happy. The veteran and his family had moved, when misfortune in the form of the vanishing job had overtaken them, to a single room, the last trench in the battle against hunger and cold. One day the veteran applied at the employment bureau maintained by The American Legion. His name was listed, together with the details of his family's plight.

The next morning the jobless ex-service father was awakened almost at daybreak by a man who came to offer him a job. The caller found the veteran stiff from sleeping on the floor in a single army blanket—there were not enough beds to go around in the one little room. That day, fifty citizens of Kansas City discovered that they had work for this unemployed veteran. Fifty persons informed by The American Legion of one ex-service man's fight to keep his family together called to offer him a job. Today the family is as happy as it had been in

the days before the war.

What the Legion has done in arousing public opinion to one man's plight, it is doing every day all over the United States for tens of thousands of unemployed veterans. Since the unemploy-

Just one of the many efforts the Legion is making to relieve unemployment among ex-service men. Below, veterans in the daily line-up for jobs at the employment bureau of Victory Post in Los Angeles, Cal. Above, men in the chow line of the post's restaurant

ment situation became acute last summer, employment bureaus, established by hundreds of posts, have been extending very practical and sensible assistance to men out of work. Not all jobless men have reached the stage of actual suffering, but the Legion is concerning itself to get work for every man who needs it.

A survey of the Legion efforts in all sections of the country indicates that one of the most successful means of obtaining jobs has been the issuance of bulletins listing the names and addresses of those needing work, together with their qualifications. Post publications everywhere have set aside columns for "work wanted" advertisements. In many cities the newspapers have co-operated with the Legion by undertaking

job-getting campaigns. A campaign of this character has been unusually successful in Minneapolis, where the Daily News uses as a slogan, "Say It With Jobs," while publishing lists of the men who are looking for work

Reports from most departments indicate that employers are doing the best they can to give work to veterans. At the same time, general reports indicate that there has been an improvement in employment conditions in most sections of the country and a lessening of the number of men out of work. The National Conference on Unemployment has ascertained that Mayor's Relief Committees have been formed in 209 of the 327 cities which have a population of 20,000 or over, and that in many cities

which have not formed committees the situation is not alarming. The Legion has been working with these general committees everywhere. Massachusetts, Illinois, Connecticut, Michigan, California, Oregon, Washington and Georgia are reported to be well organized for relief work

organized for relief work.

The replacement of aliens aboard American merchant ships by ex-service men has enabled some thousands of veterans along the seaboards to obtain work. Extensive road construction projects in thirty states are also expected to provide employment for at least 150,000 men, according to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. This is made possible by the recent passage of the Federal Highway Act, which affects thirty States.

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Asking Too Much

"I don't want to eat this egg.

"I don't want to eat this egg. It's not a nice egg," protested the six-year-old daughter of the house at the breakfast table.

"Mary," said her mother sternly, "you are always complaining of your food. Eat what is placed before you—every bite of it—without another word, or less I'll have to give you, a good else I'll have to give you a good spanking."

quiet for some All was minutes. Then from the other end of the table sounded a mournful voice.

"Mother, dear, do I have to eat the beak too?"

What?

A Kentucky mountaineer paid his first visit to the dentist. The latter located a decayed molar, strapped the victim to

the chair and proceeded to clear the cavity of small particles by employing a hand bulb. As the first blast struck the tooth the mountaineer winced perceptibly.
"Can you feel that air?" aske

asked the dentist.
"That air what?" inquired the moun-

Motorists' Mother Goose

Tacks and broken bottles, Scattered here and there, Cause the Ten Commandments To bust beyond repair.

Then the Door Slammed

"Madam," pleaded Seedy Slim, "although you may not think it, I have seen better days."

"Get along with you," the housewife retorted. "I'm too busy to find time to discuss the weather."

Force of Habit

"Why was Dr. Kutter so severely reprimanded by the club librarian?"
"They caught him absent-mindedly removing the appendix from the book he was reading."

Keen Practise

"Have you had any experience in sales-manship?" asked a sales manager of a college graduate applying for a job. "Oh, yes," replied the other confidently. "I assisted for two years in selling the seats for the Yale-Harvard football game."

Quick Wit

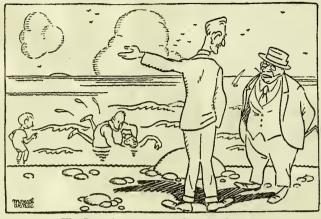
Baggs: "Why are you so sure that Lucille is clear-headed?"
Naggs: "Why, recently she accidentally drank a poison antidote, and the second she had discovered what she had done, she seized the kind of poison that went with the antidote and drank that too."

Another Generation

Daughter: "I bet, dad, you never saw dancing like this back in your days."
Dad: "Yes, I did, once—but the place was raided before ten o'clock."

Several Little Bracers

Seth had been advised by his physician to cure himself of the liquor habit by tak-ing something to eat instead of something to drink whenever he felt the craving com-



The Frenchman: "Live far from here?" The American: "No, just opposite."

One day he came rushing down

ing on. One day he came rushing down from his hotel room to the dining room and yelled at the astonished waiter:

"My God! The man in the next room has just killed himself. I just heard the shot. For Heaven's sake, bring me a double order of ham and eggs and a piece of lemon pie right away!"

Deep Stuff

"Did you dig the dugout for Division Headquarters according to directions?" demanded the captain of engineers.

"No, sir," replied the sergeant in charge of the job. "When we got about half

way down the distance required, we struck oil."

The Spur of Duty

Second Loot: "Orderly! Here we are on the streets of Paris and I haven't my spurs on. Where are they?"

Dog Robber: "You left them in the airplane, sir."

Two and Two-thirds of Two

"Late for reveille again, I see, O'Malley," snorted the irate captain. "How do you account for this persistent tardiness?" "Tis inherited, sir," answered Pvt. O'Malley. "Me father was the late Michael O'Malley."

Realism

"Does the pianist follow the picture closely?"
"Very closely. When the screen shows a desert scene or the picture has anything to do with prohibition, she always plays "The Campbells Are Coming."

The Super-Pessimist

"When I do get somethin' to eat," rumin-ed Plodding Pete gloomily, "it's so golated Plodding Pete gloomily, "it's so goldurn seldom that I don't realize I'm awake and not dreamin', so it don't do me no good."

Pathetic Cases

Two Irish-Americans, one of whom had never before seen Erin, were representing the United States at a convention in

the United States at a continuous Dublin.

"Fifty-three years ago," declared one,
"I left Ireland, a naked little boy, without a dollar in me pockets."

The audience was greatly affected and the other speaker decided not to be outdone.

"Until last week," he orated, "Until last week, I had never set foot in the land of the birth."

"The Way to the Heart"

A Long Island bachelor was York over his estate. When they reached the sheepfold the woolly inmates, catching sight of their master, came bleating

to the gate.
"See how these innocent creatures love me, Harry?" asked

tures love me, Harry?" asked the landholder.
"Love nothing!" chortled the city man. "They come to you because they're hungry and they think you're going to feed them."
"Harry," replied the other solemnly, "when you have reached a certain age that passes for love."

Positive Identification

He was newly arrived in this He was newly arrived in this country and was none too familiar with the use of the telephone. So he took down the receiver and demanded: "Aye vant to talk to my vife." Central's voice came back sweetly, "Number, please?"

"Oh," he replied, perfectly willing to help out, "she bane my second vun."

It's Highly Possible

CASPER, WYO.—Ray Chapman, 27 years old, negro, was shot through the stomach and probably wounded by Officer Rogers Monday night.—Denver Post.

The Right Way

"See here!" snorted an irascible Virginia "See here!" snorted an irascible virginia judge to an old colored man whose son had been arrested for the fifth time on a charge of stealing chickens. "I'm sick of seeing your boy brought in here. Why don't you teach him how to act? Show him the right way and he won't keep coming here" here."

ing here."
"I'se as sick as you is of seein' him here," retorted the old man. "An' what's more, I'se showed him de right way. But he won't learn nothin' and he always gets caught."

Room for Doubt

"Where is Henry?" asked the neighbor of the lady whose husband he wanted to

see. "I'm not sure," she replied calmly. "If the ice is as thick as he thinks it is, he's skating. If it's as thin as I think it is, he's swimming."

"Over"

Mr. Jessaway was fussy about the correct use of the English language, too fussy perhaps, and was always ready to find fault with offenders. Also he was in anything but a good temper as he sat down in his

"Give me a steak," he said, "and some corn and some baked potatoes."

"Baked potatoes are all over," said the

girl.
"Oh, they're all over, huh?" snorted Mr.
Jessaway. "And what are they all over?"
"With," she replied simply.

He Is Not Dead, But Sleepeth

"So the saloons are dead," mourned the overseas veteran, returning to the land of the free for the first time since 1917. "Yes," answered his friend cheerfully, "but you can communicate with their spirits."

Keeping Step with the Legion

Don't Miss the Magazine!

E were all set to start talking this week about Education Week, which will open a day or two after this issue is out, but the circulation manager has been in our office for the eleventh time in two days asking us if we are going to run his box in this issue. Well, we are running it, and we shall begin by talking about it.

His box is the one printed directly below this. He has worked it all out to explain the new dues collecting system, and his great fear is that every member of the Legion won't read it. If every member doesn't read it, he says, there is danger of a mix-up in the handling of the uninformed member's subscription to the WEEKLY. The circulation manager's intimation is that if there is any such mix-up when renewal subscriptions begin coming in after January 1st he will hold us personally responsible. So, if you haven't already

read the announcement, do it now for our sake.

The new dues system was authorized at the Third National Convention at Kansas City. Its purpose is to simplify and make more efficient the handling of dues all along the line. Last year department headquarters in most States had difficulty in collecting promptly from many posts the department and national dues or per capita tax. Lack of responsiveness on the part of post officers was by no means general, but it was common enough to be bothersome. Department and National Headquarters didn't receive their dues, and because subscriptions to the WEEKLY could not be entered until the national tax had been received, rany members went without the magazine. In some instances it was months before the names of members and their dues reached National Headquarters. In the meantime many Legionnaires were not receiving the WEEKLY. Under the new system, so far as the WEEKLY is con-

cerned, each member is given a post card by his post adjutant which the member mails direct to the WEEKLY. If a new subscription it is started immediately, and the member should receive the magazine within three weeks. If it is a renewal subscription and the dues have been paid on time there should be no interruption in delivery.

M OST readers may not realize it, but THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY has grown to have one of the largest mailing lists in the country, and the problem of handling it is complicated by the fact that, because the national dues become payable on January 1st of each year, most subscriptions are received and must be handled in the first two months of the year. Hence the circulation manager's anxiety and his fervent desire for unanimous co-operation next January and February.

Incidentally, we should be glad to entertain suggestions for a memorial to be erected in honor of the post adjutants and finance officers of The American Legion. As a starter we propose the inscription: "George—He Did It."

All we're letting George do this time is fill out five cards for each member of

his post.

The first finance officer whose comment we heard about the new system was reminded of the aged one on the hod carrier who asked about his new job. "Oh, yes," he said, "I've got a fine position now. All I have to do is carry the bricks up to the sixth floor and the other fellow does all the work."

After investigating further, however, this finance officer concluded the new system was much simpler than the former one, and that is the gist of sub-

sequent opinion.

Stub

This is filled in by your post officer when you pay your dues. It remains in his coupon book.

Post Record

This card is also filled in by your post officer. He detaches and files it as a post record of your membership.

Department Record

This card is also filled in by your post officer. He detaches it and mails it to Department Headquarters, together with your department and national dues. It is the duty of the post officer to mail all cards and remittances to Department Headquarters the first and fifteenth of each month

Membership Card

Your post officer, when you pay your dues, fills in this card, detaches it and gives it to YOU. Hang on to it, as you do your Army discharge. It is your evidence that you are a member in good standing. Be sure you get this card when you pay your dues. Read both sides.

Subscription Card to Weekly

Your post officer, when you pay your dues, also fills in this card (it is a post card) and gives it to YOU. Look at it carefully. Make sure your name and address are correct, complete and legible. Then attach a one-cent stamp and mail it immediately. The card is already addressed to THE AMBRICAN LEGION WEEKLY. All you have to do is mail it. MAIL THIS CARD THE DAY YOU PAY YOUR DUES.

Hey, Buddy! Read Every Word of This NOW

A new system for the collection of Legion dues is in effect. It simplifies records and insures that you will get The AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY promptly after you have paid your dues.

Study carefully the information in the accompanying diagram. This diagram shows five coupons which comprise a sheet in a membership and dues book, which will be filled in by the officer who handles your post's finances when you pay your dues. These books are now being distributed to every post.

You will note that you have nothing to do with the first three cards except to see that they are filled out correctly. The last two coupons, however, after being filled out, are handed to you when you pay your dues. One is your membership card. You keep it. The other is your subscription card and you mail it immediately. The responsibility for seeing that your name is on the mailing list of The American Legion Week-Ly is thus up to you. The card must be mailed by old members as well as new.

This simple system will prevent confusion in the handling of department and national dues and subscriptions after January 1st if everybody does his part.

Education Week! All Out!

WHEN this is read the opening of Education Week will be only a day or two off, and the posts which have arranged to co-operate in its observance will already have appointed their committees to establish liaison with the school authorities and commercial bodies of their communities. The National Americanism Commission of the Legion, which is associated with the National Education Association in sponsoring the plan, is building high hopes for the success of the week and the general participation of the Legion.

Early indications are that the hopes

of the Americanism Commission will be fulfilled. This is written two weeks prior to the day set for the opening of activities, but word already has been received from practically every department headquarters in the country that

the Legion is in line.

The part the Legion is asked to play in the observance of the week is not an arduous one; it is not one which requires the entire turnout of a post or the participation of all the members. Merely, each post has been asked to appoint representatives to a central committee in each community which will have all responsibility. Other Legion members may be drafted by the committee for special work—serving on subcommittees, making addresses, etc.—

Actum size of cards 3" x 5"

but the responsibility will fall only upon a fraction of the membership. numerical representation of the Legion is not the important thing, however. It is the fact that the Legion is represented and that the Legion's prestige is behind it.

The American Legion has set the attainment of a better Americanism as one of its major objectives. It is one of our fundamental purposes. The na-American Legion, and it is expecting these great things largely because of the high aims we have set for ourselves in the vast field which we term American-Up to the present we have been confronted by many pressing problems which directly concerned us—help for the disabled, adjusted compensation, and the dozens of other issues which have demanded attention. We still have many of these but, as one by one they are solved, the Americanism work of the Legion will progress to the fore and grow in proportionate importance. The Legion has a big work ahead of it in the next few decades and a heavy re-sponsibility. There is work to be done in every community.

The betterment of our schools is not

the least important of the Americanism work ahead. The heavy percentage of illiterates disclosed by the formation of the Army is proof that we don't have to go as far as Denmark to find some-thing wrong. There are holes in our educational system as big as mine craters. The Legion can do a great deal toward filling them and leveling the road to a better citizenship. The defects are due to disinterestedness and indifference, the great American weakness of taking our public institutions for granted. Let us not only put over Education Week successfully, but let it be merely the beginning of acquaintanceship prefacing constant, year-around interest in the welfare of the schools of the land.

Looking Forward

SEVERAL months ago this magazine transmitted some advice from an adjutant which he announced as the secret of post success. From observation since we have concluded that his words were golden and worthy of being set in capitals in a line by themselves:

HAVE A PROGRAM Perhaps this is another way of saying, "Be businesslike," for foresightedness is one of the fundamentals of sound business. At any rate we have noticed that the posts which are a season or two ahead in their planning are invariably live outfits and that, as the Legion gains strength and increases its activity, the number of posts with a compre-hensive program of futures grows. Here is a good example of future plan-

ning that pays—some high spots an-nounced a few weeks ago by the Ways and Means Committee of the District of Columbia Legion:

OCTOBER—A big mask ball, where all the buddies can swing their partners at a real Legion party.

DECEMBER—A big minstrel show, for an entire week at one of the local theatres, with nothing but local Legionnaires in the cast.

JANUARY—A big indoor event of some kind, date and place not selected, but being looked into

into.
FEBRUARY—Another big Red, White and Blue

party, with real music, dancing, and fun galore for all Legionnaires.

APRIL—A big track and field meet, open to all Legion posts in the country.

JULY—Another excursion and automobile contest at Chesapeake Beach.

The Making of Graves

BURIAL of the dead with honors is a custom that was established before man had forsaken his cave life. Perhaps prehistoric man believed that the dead warrior would rise again or wander in another world, for there are weapons in the graves of those he buried. Continuously through history, soldiers have been honored at the grave, and the modern custom of marking the soldier's mound with something to tell the story of his service has behind it the precedents of thousands of years.

Almost every American cemetery now holds the bodies of those who fought in the World War. The American Legion is carrying out a public duty in marking those graves in ac-cordance with our national traditions. The National Emblem Division's recent reduction in the price of the Legion's bronze grave markers should appeal to

Legion Calendar

Education Week

It begins December 4th! Is your post all set to do its part in getting the message of better schools before the public?

Post Elections

The Legion in 1922 will be bigger and greater than ever. In this election season we can insure our success by choosing the best leaders as our post officers.

Clean-up Campaign

The Legion will see that every veteran's claim against the Government is settled.

Unemployment

Business shows signs of picking up. The Legion will help it along by redoubling its efforts to get jobs for all unemployed ex-service men.

Christmas

The Legion plans to make Christmas happy for the 30,000 men in government hospitals.

posts which have not yet marked the graves of their comrades. The price of \$1.88, f.o.b. factory, is the actual cost Each marker now placed in a cemetery will stand as a memorial beyond the span of the lives of Legionnaires now living.

POSTS ought particularly to make sure that every veteran's grave bears a headstone. The Government, through the Quartermaster General at Workington Washington, is prepared to furnish gravestones for veterans who have been buried without proper means of permanent identification, and many States have laws permitting the expenditure of sums necessary to provide the stone. The law in some States permit expenditure of state money for this purpose, with a view to later reimbursement from the Government. Of course, the first necessity is to locate the graves that are not suitably marked. Ernest M. Coulter Post, of Robinson, Ill., has set a good example for other posts by redeeming an abandoned cemetery in which were the graves of three veterans of the War of 1812. Stones on these graves had

crumbled almost beyond recognition and the graveyard itself had become over-grown with weeds before the Legionnaires began restoration.

I N an increasing number of com-munities, World War soldiers are now being buried in central plots. In some places, posts have raised funds for the purchase of a Legion cemetery plot. In others, cemetery associations have generously set aside central sections for the veterans' graves. This was done at Marion, O., recently, after it was discovered that the body of a supposed former World War soldier had been buried in a plot set aside for those who died without means. At Sioux City, Ia., a cemetery association has turned over to the Legion a plot of 6,000 square feet of an estimated value of \$6,000.

1,400 Miles for Members

THE post which has done any job well ought not deprive the rest of the organization of the privilege of knowing about it. What one post has done, others may do. For instance, consider the possibilities in membership-getting which are contained in this letter in which Albert Kirkpatrick, Adjutant of Hiawatha (Utah) Post, tells how the membership drive was conducted in his county: conducted in his county:

"We opened our membership drive in Carbon county with a big mass meeting in Hiawatha. We derived no members from this, as we have every ex-service man in the town with four exceptions. The next day we went to Kenilworth, Utah, where seventeen men attended the meeting and every one of them joined. After we left, 15 more men joined, making the new post's membership 32 out of 33 eligible men in the town. Next we went to Castle Gate, where eighteen men joined.

"At Sunnyside we reorganized a post, all the fifteen veterans who attended joining. I have since visited every town in Carbon county and have met good luck in all of them. I have driven over 1,400 miles of about the worst roads in the United States, all my efforts being made after my regular workday. Now, don't give me personally much credit for this. What I did any good Legionnaire would do as county chairman on a membership drive."

*

W^E do wish to give Mr. Kirkpatrick a lot of credit. What he did proves that an organization must depend largely upon the individual initiative and efforts of a portion of its membership. Some posts are luckier than others—they have a greater proportion of members willing to work actively in every project. But it is the Kirkpatricks of the 11,000 posts who stir up the rest of us, keep us on our toes, do most of the hard work and oftentimes get too little credit for it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's post, incidentally, is one of those seven-days-a-week posts. What it did to raise funds for a monument in honor of the six Hiawatha men killed in the war will make plain what we mean. To begin with, the post gave a dance which netted \$300. It followed this with dances in several adjusted the several adjusted joining towns. It brought in 150 crates of canteloupes and peddled them out, clearing sixty-five cents on each crate. Then it shipped in a carload of

watermelons, paying two cents a pound and selling at four—twelve tons of them. This realized a profit of \$500. The real significance of this is the fact that the town has a population of 1,400, so six watermelons were sold for every man, woman and child in it. In addition, the post made money by two contests. In one, a watch was wound up and persons made estimates of how long it would run. In the other, 1,000 grains of corn were set in front of a rooster. People estimated how many grains the rooster would eat in thirty minutes. In the first three weeks of the campaign to raise monument funds, \$1,400 was added to the post treasury.

The American's Part in Americanism

(Continued from page 6)

gling new republics everywhere. The world cannot cry, 'Selfish, selfish!' until there comes a time—and, please God, there never will-when we, in our peace and plenty, shall turn a deaf ear to the woes of other people and shirk any task in the world on the old, old plea that we are not our brother's keeper. There has been no such time. If, a little while ago, we were tardy in our response to a just call for help, the part we finally played in the great war, when we did undertake it, was such a part as can be told with pride so long as the world recites the story of those extraordinary

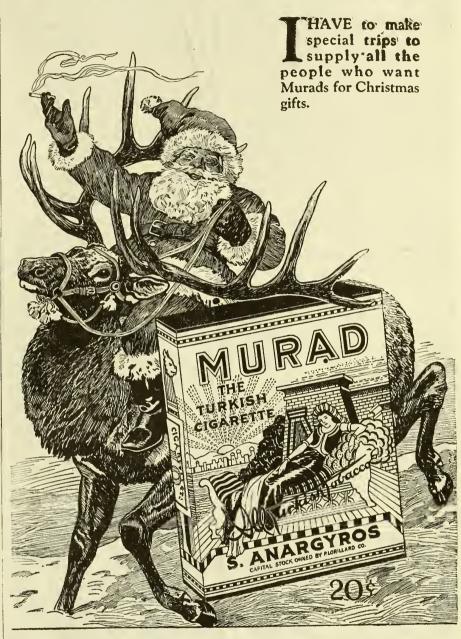
years.
"Now, it seems, our part is to set our house in order with a becoming respect for the opinions of mankind, to the end that all men may see that it is good. We must live such a life here that it will be its own answer to the madness let loose in the world. This will take our best thought, our most fervent prayers. It must be part of our daily work, the daily work not only of those chosen to lead and direct, but of every home, both big and small, the length and breadth of America."

The American Legion as Host

(Continued from page 8)

voted to Marshal Foch, the Legion has proved itself no less hospitable in entertaining those other honored guests of the National Convention, Admiral Earl Beatty, of Great Britain; Lieutenant General Baron Jacques of Belgium and General Armando Diaz of Italy. Chair-man Roberts, Vice-Chairman D'Olier and other members of the committee greeted these visitors on their arrival in New York. The New York Depart-ment helped welcome them to New York City in public ceremonies. Members of City in public ceremonies. Members of the Legion committee also accompanied the leaders of Great Britain, Belgium and Italy to Kansas City. The committee members also had a prominent part in entertaining all the distinguished visitors during the convention. After the convention, General Diaz, Lieutenant General Jacques and Admiral Beatty journeyed to Washington where the conferees of the Disarmament Conference were gathering. In cities where they have appeared, princities where they have appeared, principally as guests of groups of their former countrymen, the Legion has extended its hospitality and honors.

Yes, Sir!







The largest stock of Billiard Tables in America for

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HE VOICE OF THE LEGION

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The Legion and Education

To the Editor: If The American Legion is to contribute to the upbuilding of the nation, it should by all means ally itself with such movements as American Education. tion Week for, as members of the Legion, we can undoubtedly do much to promote higher national ideals along this line.

higher national ideals along this line.
Education is the basic principle underlying the strength and power of all nations and should be fostered and encouraged by all. Not only many educators, but many people of all classes today look upon the Legion as a purely selfish organization and it is only by such movements as this Education Week that we can gain their confidence. tion Week that we can gain their confidence and show them that at heart every Legion-naire is a loyal citizen of his country, anx-

naire is a loyal citizen of his country, anxious to promote civic and national welfare. I would like to suggest that, if possible, the Legion promote a Health Week similar to the plan of the Education Week. It is through education that we gain a knowledge of our body and our health, but the vitality of a nation is undoubtedly more vitality of a nation is undoubtedly more important than the actual book-knowledge of that nation. If we promote a campaign to better the individual and community health of our country, we shall indeed render a most valuable service. I sincerely hope that the Legion may, at a later date, inaugurate a movement of this nature.—J. F. Landis, Physical Director, Latimer Junior High School, Member of Jeannette Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Rural Advocate

To the Editor: I have read with much interest Floyd W. Parsons's articles on "The Rural Road to a Career." I have also read quite a lot on the drift from the also read quite a lot on the drift from the farm to the cities, and I cannot see where there is anything to be gained even with the higher wages in the city when one is obliged to cope with the extortionate city prices demanded for everything.

I am employed as stenographer in a large

I am employed as stenographer in a large brokerage office in the financial district of New York city where it is one grand rush from 9 in the morning until 5, and very often 7 o'clock, in the evening. We recently advertised for an assistant statiscian and I noticed many of the young men who called for the position wore service buttons. Being a stenographer is one of the few occupations a girl can work at, but for a young man who has so many fields to pick from, I cannot see where there is very much advantage to be gained working in an office, for just a few of the high ing in an office, for just a few of the high mucky-mucks get all the gravy.

If some of the unemployed ex-soldiers in the cities would follow Floyd W. Parsons's

the cities would follow Floyd W. Faisons sideas I think it would greatly benefit them. Wish I were a fellow, I sure would follow farm life instead of being cooped-up in an office.—A WOULD-BE FARMERETTE, New York City.

Railroad Patriotism

To the Editor: Here's a little burst from a Missouri railroad man who spent nineteen months in the service and came out with a

In our disappointment over the turn taken in the adjusted compensation program, our sorrow over the neglect of our disabled buddies and our disgust in the lack of interest taken by employers in giving of interest taken by employers in giving the returned veterans their old jobs or preference in employment, we have overlooked one big bet. We must be fair and give a little of our time and energy to boost those whose patriotism lasted until the last Yank was back on the job.

I will speak for the largest employers of men in the country, today, yesterday or tomorrow—the railroads of the United States. There were more railroad men in

the Army than men of any other occupa-tion and how well they did their work is history that does not need repeating. At the first call of our country for help the presidents of all the railroads ordered bul-letins to be posted in conspicuous places notifying their employes that any of them wishing to enlist in the service would be granted leaves of absence for the duration of the emergency that their positions would of the emergency, that their positions would be open for them on their return and that their seniority privilege would go on. Thus it was possible for a man to enlist and come back to a higher position than the one he left. And the railroads kept their promise.

Has any other industry, large or small, such a record? If so they should be put on the roll of honor, for theirs is the kind of patriotism that makes good citizens out of soldiers as well as good soldiers out of citizens. And we need them both.

—M. L. HASELL, Good-Ballinger Post, Springfield, Mo.

Submarine Chasers, Ahoy!

To the Editor: While other former Army and Navy outfits are arranging reunions it seems to me that the men who served on board the U. S. S. Leonidas and her flotilla of submarine chasers, in the Mediterflotilla of submarine chasers, in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas could be getting together and planning something of the kind. Wha'd'ya say ex-gobs? You fellows who remember the days of high life at Corfu, the beauties of the Dalmatian coast, the dances at the Gold Lion and the Flagship at Valletta, the wines and smiles of sunny Italy, the Casino at Nice, the bull fights in Algeciras, Spain, the ramps of Gibraltar, San Pedro Square at Lisboa and a thousand and one other things, let's hear from you. Can't we get together some day and "hash over" old times? All you followers of "Juggy" Nelson write in and let's have a real reunion.—JAMES B. BUSH, exygo., Commander, Waynesboro (Va.) Post.

Sing the Supply Sarge!

To the Editor: One rather hesitates, even profoundly considers the possible con-sequences, before assuming to reopen a seemingly closed question, but one cannot turn a deaf ear always to the call of duty without seriously endangering one's nervous and mental equilibrium. In other words, if one has something on one's chest the best thing to do is to get it off and the

the best thing to do is to get it off and the tooter the quicker.
You all know it wasn't long ago we heard the last rumblings of that grand and glorious argument, "Who Won the War?" and while all the shavetails, M. P.'s, and the skipper's dog-robber received their just praise and recognition there is one cog in the old wheel whose name is still unsung. Gentlemen, I refer to the ever faithful Company Sunply Sergeant.

Company Supply Sergeant.

I submit that in that grand and bloody struggle the said Company Supply Sergeant was one of the greatest factors in keeping

Notice to Posts

All posts should forward promptly names and remittances of new members joining the Legion so that these new members will begin to re-ceive The American Legion Weekly. Posts can obtain all information

regarding the amount of the remittance from the Department Adjutant. If your post is holding up names for any reason they should be forwarded without delay.

the morale of the Army at the boiling point. For an army can't fight on an empty stomach and the S. S. was the boy who kept the supply of beans and canned willy as near normal as was possible. An army's morale is no good if it thinks its clothes don't fit and it was the same S. S. who either fitted those clothes or made a fellow think his uniform did think his uniform did.

If your outfit was short any equipment the skipper came around and suggested to you on the q.t. that it might be possible to pick up something to relieve the alleged shortage for the time being. The said S. S. got the required articles some way if he had to threaten half a dozen ordnance and had to threaten half a dozen ordnance and quartermaster sergeants with sudden death, bribe them, wheedle it out of them or just confiscate what he wanted. I remember one outfit supposed to have been equipped with automatics, one for every man in the company. On the morning they were ordered for the first time into the front line the total equipment, outside of the machine guns, consisted of three six-shooters imported from Texas. The Supply Sergeant was told to rustle up some automatics some was told to rustle up some automatics some way. He did. He was forced to. But that's another story.

that's another story.
So I would ask that wherever and whenever that question arises, "Who Won the War?" that you remember to give the S. S. all the credit due him. As a class we don't claim to have won the war single-handed we're too modest. Maybe we don't know an echelon from a caisson but we can tell you the difference between a railhead and the final destination of the outfit when it comes to getting the supplies there.—Theodore H. Kerstetter, Owendale, Mich.

More About Uniforms

To the Editor: I wish to make known my disapproval to both Ernest McCullough and W. H. Seimering whose recent letters concerned a new Legion uniform. I say NO! The Legion is no club or lodge, but purely an ex-service men's organization. The United States uniform is official and stands for American power, rights, respect and honor. You fellows wore it in defense of your country, homes and hearths, so why not use it now in peace times as a token of the same kind and as a memory of what has passed?

has passed?
You say the O. D. can be seen on every Tom, Dick and Harry? Well, you must remember that those three brothers were all in the Army or some military branch and they certainly have a right to wear it. It should be the business of every ex-service man to see to it that a man who has not served shall not wear O. D. Honor the uniform and see that all-others do the same. We stuck together in the service, now let We stuck together in the service, now let us continue to stick together on every issue out of the service.—D. D. DITMARS, ex-buck, 83rd Division, Columbus, O.

To the Editor: Judging by the discussions of the question, it seems to me as though there is a great possibility of the Legion adopting a uniform. I am not great on the uniform stuff, but as long as there is a possibility of such an adoption I wish to make my suggestions.

The Legion uniform must not be of the

The Legion uniform must not be of the circus variety, nor must it be such as to make us appear vain. It must be military and, therefore, I say the Legion uniform should consist of something like this: Roll collar blouse, similar to the British blouse; peg riding breeches, tan leather puttees, tan shoes, leather belt, shirt and tie. Former insignia such as division, service, wound, rank, etc., to be sewed on the same wound, rank, etc., to be sewed on, the same as on our old uniform. The whole uniform to be light blue like the French uniform. Of course, no uniform could be a Legion uniform if it did not have an overseas cap, so let's have a blue overseas cap with red

From

New

York Times

Aug.304 1921

UNITED MCA

Tool Designing
Traffic Management
Use of the Slide Rule Are you an Ex-service

braid. Although I was a buck I am not opposed to the idea that former officers should retain the insignia of their rank, such as the Sam Browne. Add to what I have suggested post identification marks and you have what I call a classy, cleancut uniform, not flashy but military, useful and worthy of being worn by Legionnaires.—Louis F. Sins, Deckert-Watterson Post, Cleveland, O.

Another Lost Outfit

To the Editor: I read in a recent issue To the Editor: I read in a recent issue a letter from a correspondent asking what had become of the Field Artillery Central Officers Training School Association, formed at Camp Zachary Taylor. I would also like to know what has become of the Saumur Association, formed by graduates of the Saumur Artillery School, Saumur, France, Dues were paid and membership cards issued but I have heard nothing about it since.

—CHARLES W. ALEXANDER. Maunt Berry, Ga. -CHARLES W. ALEXANDER, Mount Berry, Ga.

"If Ye Break Faith"

To the Editor: In 1917 I exerted my To the Editor: In 1917 I exerted my every power of persuasion to send our boys to war and to supply them with the things they needed to fight America's fight. That is my justification for writing a poem in 1921 which voices a protest against anything less than the tenderest loving care for the men who upheld Old Glory and the faith of America on the bloody fields of France. It is for America to see that the boys God sent home again are properly France. It is for America to see that the boys God sent home again are properly cared for. Our demand should be as loud, insistent and whole hearted as the patriotic cheering and hat waving that inspired them as they marched away to give their lives if need be that America might live in safety to perpetuate her glorious ideals. to perpetuate her glorious ideals.

With heads held high they marched away Prepared to give their all, If in the awful chance of war It was their fate to fall.

And you and I stood on the curb, Exalted in our pride,
And loaned our dollars to the cause
As we stood side by side.

Our eyes were wet with honest tears.
We meant just what we said
When we assured them of our love And cheered with hearts of lead.

But now, O God, the war is won; The trumpets now are still,
The flags are furled, the cheering crowds
Have wandered where they will.

A box of good cigars we gave To save our precious hides, While these poor sick and crippled men Gave arms and legs besides.

And others who returned unmaimed Were just as surely hurt, With weakened lungs or shattered nerves, Or shell-shocked and inert.

And other thousands broke the thread Of life's consistent skein.

We promised they should have their jobs
When they came home again.

But promises are dimmed by time; We hold the jobs they left, And shake our sympathetic heads For men of hope bereft.

To those who lie where poppies grow We cannot pay our debt, But we can strive as living men To reach the mark they set.

We can at least keep faith with those Who offered all they had To keep the torch on high and bright When all the world was sad.

For if we break the faith they kept
We stain the flag we love,
The Stars and Stripes but symbolize
The faith they float above.
L. G. JULIHN, Washington, D. C.

Trained Minds Win What Chance Has Yours? Mr. Mr. Mr. In present conditions, there is warrant feet the conditions, there is warrant feet the conditions at there is warrant feet the condition at the feet warrant feet warrant feet with the chance of the conditions with the chance of the latery achoesis. With chance of the latery achoesis with a success with chance of the latery achoesis with a success with the chance of the latery achoesis with a success with the latery achoesis with a success with the latery achoesis with the latery achoesis with a success with the latery achieving it; bounds with a success with the latery achieving it; bounds with a success with the latery achieving it; bounds with a success with the latery achieving it; bounds with a success with the latery achieving it; bounds with the latery was a success with the latery was achieving it; bounds with a success with the latery was achieving it; bounds with a success with the latery was achieved with the latery was a success with the latery was achieved with a success with the latery was achieved with the latery was achieved with a success with the latery was achieved with t Mr. Males freely concedes that under

1 Chance for Success

9 Chances For Success

238 Chances K

THUS does a great newspaper comment on a recent report on industrial education made to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

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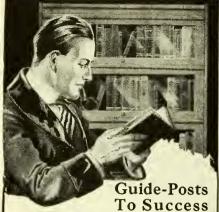


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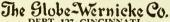


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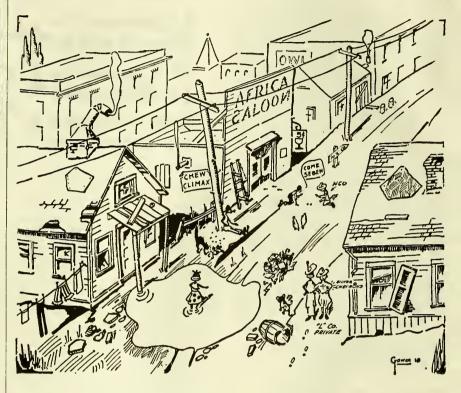






THE LEGION LIBRARY

Through the medium of The American Legion Weekly, The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity in the World War. It is intended ultimately to assemble this library in a room of its own, preferably at National Headquarters. Books received in the office of this magazine for inclusion in the library are listed on receipt, and in most cases noticed in reviews.



"L" Company is quartered in the most exclusive residential district of Newport News

From "Twelfth U. S. Infantry: Its Story by Its Men"

Texas-Oklahoma*

THE story of the 90th Division, like that of the 89th, is made up of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. In more ways than one, in fact, these two might be described as sister divisions. They came from roughly the same meridian of the further Middle West; both went over in the midsummer rush of 1918, just in time to catch

their breath before going over the top in the St. Mihiel attack. In this their first affair both did well, and both then had to stay on doing the dirty work of holding down our new claim just in front of the Hindenburg Line. They were brought up to the Meuse-Argonne at the same time, attacked side by side in the final round of November 1st, and ended up the war by carrying their lines across

the final round of November 1st, and ended up the war by carrying their lines across the Meuse. No two divisions in the A.E.F. had such closely parallel records, and in the day of war-time nicknames they might well have been ticketed as the Trans-Mississippi Twins—Trans-Meuse aussi.

The 90th began at Camp Travis, Texas, late in August, 1917, the bulk of its material coming from Texas and Oklahoma, whence the monogram which formed the division insignia. This was an early start, but the advantage of it was lost in part next March,

The 90th began at Camp Travis, Texas, late in August, 1917, the bulk of its material coming from Texas and Oklahoma, whence the monogram which formed the division insignia. This was an early start, but the advantage of it was lost in part next March, when a large part of the personnel was transferred to other divisions. "Practically every unit in the division was stripped to its staff and non-commissioned officers, cooks, and a few privates." But the divi-

*HISTORY OF THE 90TH DIVISION, by Major George Wythe, division historian. Published by the 90th Division Association, A. J. Reinhart, secretary, 804 Southwestern Life bldg., Dallas, Tex. The De Vinne Press, New York City. sion had the luck to keep the same commanding officer and the same chief of staff throughout—General Allen and Colonel Kingman opened up the shop at Camp Travis and carried on to the other side of the Meuse.

Reaching France in July, the 90th rounded up in the region of Agnes-the-Duck for five weeks' intensive training. On August 121st it relieved the First Division in the eastern part of the St. Mihiel salient, where it joined in the attack on September 12th. This sector formed the corner of the American attacking front; the 90th had the mission of covering the advance of the 5th on its left, which meant advancing its own left four kilometers and marking time with its right. Next day, however, the right brigade sailed in as well, and gathered in at one swoop the Norroy quarries and the Bois le Pretre, a region famous ever since 1915, and one of the toughest corners of the whole salient. During the next few days the 90th pushed forward by vigorous shoulder thrusts to right and left. On the left it not only covered the flank of the 1st but pressed beyond it, occupying the whole of the Bois des Rappes. On the right it took Hill 327, overlooking Preny, and reached out into the sector of the 82nd occupying Norroy and Vandières.

The line had now been pushed up close under the Hindenburg defenses, and there followed a very lively period of stabilization. First of all the 90th had to extend its sector to right and left. On the right this meant holding the flank along the Moselle, and from across the Moselle the Boche had perfect views across the divisional sector, which allowed his artillery to enfilade in perfect comfort all the proceedings of the 90th, and even to take part of its lines under fire from the rear. All

in all, it was a situation corresponding closely to that of the 3rd Corps in the Meuse-Argonne; one hard to endure and

impossible to remedy.

impossible to remedy.

Furthermore, as this corner of the salient threatened the outer lines of Metz, the Boche showed himself decidedly touchy. Even on September 12th his troops fought stubbornly on their support position; every stage of the 90th's advance was doggedly opposed, and when its new line was established the Boche brought down cas attacks which thoroughly drenched the gas attacks which thoroughly drenched the Bois des Rappes. All in all, it was a strenuous existence merely to hold the line in this "quiet" sector, and when the division pulled out on October 10th it had stood 5,485 casualties.

stood 5,485 casualties.

Once out, the division hoped for a rest, but ten days later it was back in line in the Meuse-Argonne. It celebrated its arrival by cleaning out Bantheville and pushing forward so as to improve the jump-off line for the attack of November 1st. In this the 90th had a mission similar to that at St. Mihiel; it had again to cover the right flank of the main attack, to pivot on its right and swing its left forward so as to support the advance of the 89th next in line on the left. This time the operation was far more of an undertaking; it meant sweeping forward five kilometers uphill over bare exposed slopes and through woods, and rushing at the end the wooded heights above Andevanne. All this morcover absolutely had to be done—any hitch along the front of the 90th would have hamstrung the advance of the 5th Corps in the center.

in the center.

There was no hitch. The Boche machine There was no hitch. The Boche machine gunners, who were never quitters, held on even through the tremendous barrage of that morning, and the 90th had to fight its way clear up the hill. But it got there, and the Boche cleared out for the Meuse. The 90th reached the Meuse close on their heels, to find bridges down and the valley flooded. Patrols were got across promptly, but the division was not ordered across the but the division was not ordered across the river until November 9th. The engineers river until November 9th. The engineers had repaired the bridge at Sassey; the division got quickly across and joined in the rapid advance of the 5th and 32nd east of the Meuse. Next day the 90th pushed its left north to the outskirts of Stenay, while its right after a sharp fight carried the hills overlooking the Meuse valley and occupied Baalon.

Both at St. Mihiel and in the Meuse Argonne it required skillful handling to carry out the missions assigned the 90th

carry out the missions assigned the 90th Division, and to deal with a peculiarly difficult terrain. From the G3 point of view ficult terrain. From the G3 point of view this should have made a peculiarly interesting story, and it can hardly be said that the author of the Divisional History has made the most of it. As far as it goes there is little fault to be found with his story, but it is almost too summary an outline. As a narrative of combat operations it cannot be called adequate; and whoever is on the search for a full and prewhoever is on the search for a full and pre-cise account of what the 90th did will have to turn to other sources. No field orders or reports are given; and the maps are not precise enough and do not give enough information (for example, they do not indicate the lines reached in either of the main attacks, September 12th or November 1st).

Altogether, the 90th Division deserves a

Altogetner, the story. fuller and better story. T. H. THOMAS.

Books Received

Hooks Received

History of the Twenty-ninth Division. Prepared by John A. Cutchins and George Scott Stewart, Jr. Press of MacCalla & Co., Inc., Philadelphia. Obtainable through Mr. Stewart, 4206 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

The American Negro Soldier with the Red Hand of France. By Monroe Mason and Arthur Furr. The Cornhill Company, Boston. War Diary of 554th Infantry. Compiled by John F. McGrath, assisted by Intelligence Staff. Printed by J. Lintz, Trier, Germany. Copies obtainable through John F. McGrath, 6145 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Martyred Towns of France. By Clara E. Laughlin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.



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Saving the Pieces

By Walter J. Wood

AVE you a little hydrated turnip in your home? If you haven't you should get one right away for the Director of Sales, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, has only a million of them left.

He also has a number of other things he would like to dispose of at reasonable rates—hardware, lumber, leather, machinery, explosives, textiles and tractors. When the war ended the Government had on hand goods that had cost a billion and a half dollars. By means of auction sales, closed bids and wholesale bargains it had recently sold \$942,692,000 worth of the stock. There was still about \$160,000,000 worth to dispose of.

After the armistice was signed, the War Department opened stores in various parts of the country where ex-service men could buy food, clothing and other supplies at reduced rates. More than \$37,000,000 worth of goods were sold by these retail establishments, but the overhead expenses became so high that the War Department could no longer afford to compete with other merchants. The sole purpose of the stores was to dispose of the large stock, not to make money.

The War Department, however, did not intend to give the stuff away, so it confined its energics to wholesale business and auctions. In some cases the Government sent out itemized lists of the goods for sale to big buyers, who submitted their estimates of what the goods were worth. The Government then chose the highest offer.

Some commodities were sold quickly and at a good price. For instance, railway rolling stock which had cost \$112,000,000 was sold for \$98,000,000. The heaviest loss was on lands and buildings. The Government paid \$200,-000,000 for these items and sold them again for \$20,000,000. The largest single expenditure was for wool—\$289,-607,039—which brought \$243,000,000 in return.

It was a comparatively easy matter to sell the necessities of life, but when it came to disposing of 10,000,000 steel helmets-that was a different story altogether. The Government is planning to provide all military units with these helmets because of the snappy appearance they make on parade. An attempt is also being made to sell the tin panamas to police departments in the larger cities for use on riot calls.

Even if we weren't making many airplanes before the armistice was signed, an abundance of hand-grenades was being turned out. It was quite a problem to find a peace-time use for the little egg-shaped trinkets, but someone suggested that they be turned into children's savings banks. Now they rattle with pennies and bring joy to the hearts of thousands of thrifty kids.

The hand-grenade problem seemed simple when compared to that of the gun-stock blanks. The Government had thousands of blocks of the finest walnut ready to be made into gunstocks. For a time it looked as if these would have to be thrown away, but a novelty manufacturer contracted for them and they are now being made over

into toys and small wooden articles. There are many cases in which a purely war-time product has been converted to the benefit of humanity, but none is more striking than that of smokeless powder. The same powder that was expressly intended to hurl heavy projectiles into the enemy's territory is now blasting stumps and rocks and rendering waste lands available for cultivation.

The large number of left-over gas masks were easily disposed of, for the Bureau of Mines wanted them for miners. Firemen also have found them invaluable when they have to enter buildings filled with chemical fumes.

Any ex-service man who ever used a trench fan realizes how useless this article would be to the ordinary individual. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with a trench fan, it might be said that it resembles a snowshovel made of heavy canvas. fans were used extensively in clearing the trenches of stray poison gas. A satisfactory use has been found for them recently. The handles are cut off, a belt and a couple of straps are attached and they make serviceable mechanic's aprons.

One of the reasons that the price of silk shirts soared so high during the war was that the silk was used for making balloons and parachutes. The demand for balloons has dropped off considerably, so the silk the Government laid by is being made into shirts and shirtwaists. A large quantity of silk was also used in the manufacture of car-tridge cloth to hold smokeless powder for big guns. The powder was packed in silk bags because silk ignites immediately and is entirely consumed, whereas cotton or any other substitut? requires fifteen or twenty seconds to catch fire and then smoulders for a long time. This silk is now being transformed into cloth for women's outer and under garments.

It may be of interest to note that "tin-can campers" are buying knapsacks, canteens, and most of the articles that the doughboy used to carry around.

The Government indulged in automobiles and motor trucks extensively during the war, so it had to dispose of about \$23,000,000 million dollars' worth when things quieted down. Only un-serviceable cars were sold outright. They were bought chiefly by mechanics and garage men who overhauled and resold them. The other cars were held by the War Department for distribution among the bureaus of the Government. The post-office department depends largely upon the war department for its trucks and motor cars. The Department of Agriculture is using a large number of old army trucks in road con-

struction in the West.

Thousands of shells that could never reach the firing line appeared useless until some one suggested that they be emptied of explosives and the metal heated, re-worked, rolled into sheets and made into an endless number of useful things.

One war industry that entailed a great deal of inevitable waste was the manufacture of airplanes, especially

the propellers. These had to be perfect or they would endanger the lives of aviators. High-speed production re-sulted in many spoiled propellers—perhaps a defect scarcely noticeable to the naked eye. These propellers were made of the best quality of mahogany, and it would have entailed a great loss to throw them out altogether. Someone

took a propeller, cut off each end, and put a clock in the middle. The legs were fashioned out of the ends, and the works were bought from a regular dealer. Anyone can do the same thing with the exercise of a little skill and patience. He can buy a propeller for five dollars and make a fifty dollar mahogany clock.

The Army Code of Vengeance

By John A. Level

"AIT till I get him in civvies!" That is a code unto itself in the unwritten law of the army. "He may be able to get me here because he's got stripes or bars up, but the mo-ment we are free, may the gods give him first-aid!"

So runs the current in the minds of those who jump at the command of superiors in O. D., especially those soldats who read into verbal commands moments of sinister design—in other words those who are being "picked on."
And the law pertains to all ranks from the private first class to the general, second class. The cooks especially come in for a lion's share of after-war punishment.

"That guy won't last long on the firing line!" "They'll—(it's always 'they') get him good on the other side!" "With a discharge in one hand, I'll trim that cuckoo with the other!" These are the main articles in the common law of the army, as old as Methuselah and as

modern as the shimmy.
"Revenge is sweet!" is the first clause in the unrecorded constitution, of which the violators are legion, for a bird once out of O. D. follows the law of "let well enough alone" and travels to his grave, in all but one time in a million, without lifting a hand to "bean" the old top kicker, even though he may be suffering under the sacred obligations of a vow made while waiting on the slum line. You tell 'em, goldfish, you've been around the globe.

To illustrate.

Down south in '17 there was a buck who hastened fleeting time in order that his day of revenge would come the sooner. He would have squandered five years of life to follow out the unwritten sooner. law. A certain 2nd Looie was to him the incarnation of Prussianism, an atomic body of snobbishness, a monu-ment to pig-headedness and the very hennery of all hard-boiled eggs. It all came about because the buck made reveille one sunny morning wearing hip boots and a poncho. But that is all amiss.

The buck kept a diary and most of the leaves were filled with the misdeeds and shortcomings of the aforementioned officer. It was common knowledge about the diggings that Buck Whosis would "get" the gold-bar wearer some

happy day.
When doughboys gathered at the Sibley some one would quiz Buck con-cerning the vintage of the torture, but the boy with wounded pride enough to entitle him to six arm-stripes would get so angry he couldn't talk. Once he so angry he couldn't talk. Once he tried when somebody said, "Now, supposin' you get to be a looie and this beetle loses the bars and's in your out-

"What would I—" and there the doughboy broke off, tossing a newly lighted cigarette into the Sib.

The unit entrained for Newport News, leaving behind in tears the 2nd Looie who carried a surgeon's certificate of disability and transportation to the home waters. He watched his old outfit march out of camp and out of his life, another unwritten law of the army.

Private Buck was haled before the Colonel and sent home to await a commission, after which he was to join another unit. The two soldiers were on the same coach homeward bound, with

eyes that did not see.

Second Lieutenant Buck was temporarily in command of a company three months later at Camp Upton. One day a detachment reached his command from the West and among the recruits was none other than the ex-2nd Lieutenant, drafted and sent away to the wars with nothing on his sleeves but the slack of an issue blouse.

And that evening, Lieutenant Buck sent forth his trusty dogrobber to get an incinerator chieftain from among

the new guests.
The "grease" chauffeur designated was none other than the old lieutenant of the Southern clime.

Lieutenant Buck was somewhat startled, but in keeping with his rank smothered his vexation. As he sat there on his bunk, however, he remembered well the words of his old buddies.

And then he shattered the code, even as other generations of warriors back 250,000,000 years, when our ancestral sufferers lined up on the limb of a tree

for their cocoanut rations.
"Noticed you coming in," he said to the ex-officer, and his old commander. "Pretty hard lines. We need a 'top' and I sent the boy over for you. temporary now, but as soon as the Skip gets back we'll put the papers through."
And thus is fulfilled the unwritten law of vengeance.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: RECOGNITION OF POST BANNERS AT THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION-SPECIAL No. 49.

In accordance with Special Bulletin No. 26, dated July 16, 1921, a silver service bar will be issued to each post that was represented at the Third Annual Convention of The American Legion with a stand of official Legion colors.

Application for these service bars should be forwarded by the posts that were so represented, direct to their department headquarters, who in turn will validate them and forward them to the Emblem Division, National Headquarters.

The silver bars will be mailed direct from National Headquarters to the posts. -LEMUEL BOLLES, National Adjutant.



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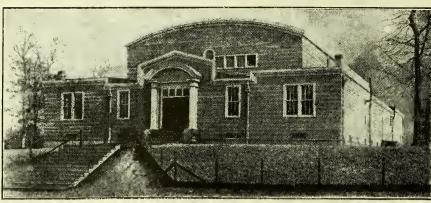
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Editorial Comment on the Activities of The American Legion

The American Legion today has a powerful influence in moulding public sentiment and there can be no more appropriate agency for this than the 4,000,000 men who took up arms for the defense of the nation. They can bring the profiteer to book; they can silence the agitator who arrays class against class; they can drive crooked politicians from public life, and they can scotch the snake of Bolshevism. The veterans possess a purifying effect upon the national life which they apparently do not yet fully realize, but which opens for them the opportunity for service unparalleled in history.—Brainerd (Minn.) Dispatch.

The main purpose of The American Legion seems to be to guard Americanism as expressed in the nation's laws and customs and to establish a basis for a 100 per-cent Americanism as soon as possible.— Canton (O.) Repository.

In the interest of the organization, it is to be hoped politics will be kept out of The American Legion. So long as this is done the organization will be what it has started out to be, a credit to the republic, an organization in which membership is a pronounced honor. But if it should get to be a machine for the purpose of fostering the political ambition of any person only a tool by the use of which a man can get into office, the Legion will have fallen from the high pedestal on which the American people have placed it.—Terrell (Tex.) Tribune.

Success in selling peanuts or governing a nation can be attained only through one method—co-operation. The American Legion must have and will have this coperation. Not only is it essential for all posts and departments to work in harmony to be in the control of posts and departments to work in harmony to bring about the principles for which the Legion stands, but it is just as important that the general public give their support. There should be no slackening of patriotism. It should not be necessary to recall to the people their debt to the men who served. The Legion is doing much, as evidenced by the passage of the Sweet bill, the battle for adjusted compensation, and the steps taken to secure employment for ex-service persons as well as other community, State and national legislation. Residents of a community should work hand in hand with their local Legion post; every post should actively should work hand in hand with their local Legion post; every post should actively co-operate with neighboring posts; every State department should operate shoulder to shoulder with other State departments and national headquarters. The result will be unity of action and positive success.— Decatur (Ill.) Herald.

The members of The American Legion are the men who risked their life for this country and they feel as no one else can

feel that if America was worth fighting for abroad, she is worth fighting for at home. The members of The American Legion also know that for America to be wholly American the people must have one country, one flag and one language. To understand American history and American political institutions, it is imperative that the citizens know how to think in American terms and language. The American Legion has quite rightly taken up the fight, and hereafter let the question be, why should a foreign language be taught? Not, why should a foreign language be barred? —Lincoln (Neb.) Star. feel that if America was worth fighting for

We're glad to see Old Glory wave over Court House Park once more—but we must hand it to The American Legion for its being there—the city didn't "pay us no mind."—Lake City (Fla.) Reporter.

Within the last year the Legion has taken up a most worthy effort in its attempts to find employment for the service men who have been out of work. It is a difficult task to which the Legion has set its hand in trying to find employment for its hand in trying to find employment for all its members who are now out of jobs, but the reports as made show that a gratifying degree of success has been attending this endeavor. Anything and everything that the Legion can do along this line is to be warmly approved and commended by the public which is disposed to do everything possible to aid in this important matter.—Kewanee (Ill.) Courier.

The American Legion is no debating society, no collection of has-beens, no "Remember Way Back When" club, but an aggressive group of lively, patriotic Americans, looking into the future with much more interest and enthusiasm than into work and has a capacity for much more.

-Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.

Public opinion everywhere will support The American Legion in its efforts to protect the public against imposition and fraud by fake associations or collectors who use the cause of the disabled war vetwho use the cause of the disabled war veterans as the talisman by which to reach the hearts of the people who are asked to contribute. It is important that a cause so worthy and one which appeals so readily to the generous impulses of the people shall not be made the instrumentality by which fakers, frauds and humbugs advance their confidence games for private gain.—Providence (R. I.) Tribune.

The United Mine Workers of America were wise in refraining from a blanket condemnation of The American Legion because some of the members had been employed as strikebreakers. A resolution asking the Legion to "put its house in

order" may not have much effect, but is less likely to arouse antagonism and widen the breach. Whether unionists like it or not, the Legion is generally recognized as the principal veteran organization. On the other hand, the union ranks number thou-sands of veterans who are not members sands of veterans who are not members of the Legion. The better plan would be to join and push the reformation of policies from the inside where votes would count. Not all the policies of the Legion have been such as to escape sound criticism. But criticism would be much more effective if it were advanced on the floor of the Legion convention rather than at the meeting of the miners.—New York Evening World World.

There must be something like a true American psychology in The American Le-gion that, as time goes on, will help to

solve the problems incident to our varied population.—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

The American Legion deserves every good wish in its efforts to double its membership. It will be a powerful organization and the more comprehensive it is of all the elements which made up the great American forces at home and abroad, on land and on sea, the greater service it will be to the whole people.—Raleigh. (N. C.) News and Observer.

The American Legion is a patriotic organization, devoted to keeping alive the best traditions of the United States and to upholding the principles on which the United States was founded. The larger it is, the greater will be its capacity for aiding in the thorough Americanization of this country.—Oklahoma City Daily Oklahoman.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

Duties of Auxiliary Officers

BY PAULINE C. CURNICK

Secretary of The American Legion Auxiliary

In the organization of units of The American Legion Auxiliary one of the important factors which should be taken up thoroughly and not perfunctorily is the question of the number of committees and the personnel composing them.

It may be assumed that each unit will select as its officers women who will perform their duties fully and carefully, but if the women would herefit from the

but if the women would benefit from the experience of the posts they will take care lest the committees they appoint become only honorary bodies exercising no real functions. Committees are too often inactive, not because of native inability or laziness of members, but because members do not know how they ought to operate. some extent this also applies to post officers.

The duties of unit officers, however, usually are well known. The duties of the President, the Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, Historian and Chaplain do not differ much from the duties of cordo not differ much from the duties of cor-responding officers in any other similar organization, so a member elected to such an office usually knows what she is ex-pected to do. The President, in addition to the usual duty of presiding at meetings, realizes her general responsibility of su-pervising all business and affairs of the unit, approving all orders for the disbursement of funds and making an annual report covering business of the unit for the year. She also makes recommendations for the ensuing year, a copy of these being forwarded to the Department Secre-tary. The Treasurer, too, follows com-monly accepted business practices, deposit-ing all funds in a bank, signing all checks dishuring the writing space of the second disbursing the unit's money, making a monthly report to the Executive Committee

and recommending ways of raising funds.
The duties of the various committees, though, are without many precedents from the practice of other organizations. If the unit is large enough, it will have six or more important committees, and the duties of these may be described as follows:

WELFARE COMMITTEE

The Welfare Committee should have jurisdiction over the giving of relief to indigents, funerals of members, their relatives or friends, care of the families of ex-service men, assisting them to secure their war risk insurance and compensation. This committee shall have charge of the visiting of the hospitals where disabled ex-service men are located in the event that the unit does not have an established Hospital Committee.

HOSPITAL

Where a number of disabled ex-service

men are located in a community it is often impossible for the Welfare Committee, in addition to other duties, to take proper care of hospitalization. Therefore a special Hospital Committee should be appointed whose duty would be the visiting of hospitals, distribution of such comforts as the unit provides for the disabled men, recommendations for relief work to be accomplished by the unit and general attention lished by the unit, and general attention to the needs of the disabled men in local hospitals.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee should have supervision over the procuring of new members, reinstatement of members, and the eligibility of members. This committee should also devise plans for carrying on membership drives.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Educational Committee should have supervison over the preparation, procure-ment and dissemination of educational material both oral and written relating to the war and the participants therein, and to the holidays observed by the Legion. Such a committee should also co-operate with the public schools in fostering Americanism programs, proper respect to the flag and proper historical information relative to American history.

PROGRAM AND ENTERTAINMENT - COMMITTEE

The Program and Entertainment Committee should have charge of all entertain-ments—dances, shows and like perform-ances—and should supervise the activities of all other entertainments. Such a committee should also plan programs for unit meetings throughout the year.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee should have supervision over the finances of the Unit, shall devise ways and means for raising finances and shall arrange for the authorization thereof, shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, supervise expenditures, prepare a budget, have general supervision over the financial affairs of the unit.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The Publicity Committee shall, with the Secretary, have charge of the publishing by the press and otherwise of the activities of the unit, proper propaganda and press agent work. In some units this work is handled by a publicity chairman.

These committees are appointed by the unit President immediately upon taking office. These shall be what is known as standing committees, and shall consist of such members in good standing, and the chairman thereof who shall be designated by the President.



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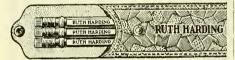
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THE TRUTHFUL MUNCHAUSEN

Funny how these inveterate truth-tellers run in streaks. Here comes G. R. Williams of Chillieothe, O., who swears he was in Brest cight days and it didn't rain at all. He wins the porous umbrella from R. H. B. He wins the porous umbrella from R. H. B. of Kalamazoo, Mieh., who admits it rained for an hour during the six days he was there. The conductor of this department runs a poor third because he was there ten days and the only hours he didn't see it rain were those during which he was tucked away in the little eafé on the corner of the street that goes up by the historie old what's-its-name. Which, he admits, was a good share of the time. If you can the street that goes up by the haddis, old what's-its-name. Which, he admits, was a good share of the time. If you can beat the following, go to it. Address Munchausen Editor, The American Legion Weekly. All right, everybody out.

Let Us Teach You, Larry-I was in the Army fifteen months—overseas nine-and I never learned to play blackjack.-LAWRENCE N. HELM, Lipley, Ohio.

France. World's Record-In while suffering from a severe cold, my case was not diagnosed as brain fever or a broken arm. I neither had my feet painted with iodine nor received a dose of castor oil. I got an honest-to-gosh bottle (very small) of real cough syrup.—T. O. M., Portland,

Vive l'Officier Executif!--On our ship we had an executive officer, who, when the Old Man would tell him to go through the compartments and raid the crap games, used to send a seaman on ahead with a bulletin he was coming. He never caught a man .- Ex-Gob, Kerman, Cal.

This Red Tape Ain't So Worse—While at Blois I was paid two months' salary in place of one and the paymaster wouldn't take it back. Said his accounts were O. K.—Jinx, Portland, Ore.

Noble Is Right-In the S. O. S. I Noble Is Right—In the S. O. S. I was a Pvt., 1 Cl., pounding a typewriter. Some one came in leaving open a door that let in the cold November wind. "For the luvvamike, shut that door!" I yelled. Then I looked up and saw it was Major General Noble, commanding medical officer of Base Section 2. I snapped to it, but he just grinned.—Ex-810389, Franklin, Ind.

There's One We Never Metwe were camping for the night along a road near Toul, a French ration cart with about a dozen canteens hanging on it came by. One of my buddies with an eye for canteen. Imagine the look on his face when he took a swallow and found it contained pure water.—R. T. S., Buffalo Center, Ia.

EXTRA! Wants to Meet an M.P.! —Although there were orders against taking cameras to France, I managed to smuggle one and used it many times. Late in October, 1918, I took a picture of an In October, 1918, I took a picture of an M. P. at Clermont-in-Argonne. I promised to send him one but lost his address. If he recognizes this and will send his name and address I'll send him a set.—H. A. W., Glens Falls, N. Y.

"They're Hangin' Danny Deever" The memory of Major Hazeltine's striker, who put a sand burr under the major's saddle cloth at horse exercise, is still fresh in the minds of his comrades.—LIEUT. G. N. CHURCH, Falls Church, Va.

A Tip Top Top Kick—While stationed near Paris, I had at one time 1,320 francs in my possession. I left 1,200 of them with the top kick while I went to Paris for over Sunday. When I got back he returned them all without asking for the loan of a sou.—Ernest N. Werternerg, Enllander, In.

And You With an Axe in Your Hand?—We had an M. S. E. in our squadron in the Air Service whom all members loved dearly. Yea, verily, many of us wish to meet him some day—on a dark street.—F. W. G., Brooklyn.

You May Go Now, Loot—A Field Hospital cook at the convent at Château-Thierry heard a voice ask if he and a friend might have something to eat. He told them they might if they washed their dishes afterward, and then, glancing up, saw his interrogator was a lieutenant. The loot went out, brought in his orderly and, after eating, was sport enough to wash the dishes for both himself and orderly. I was that cook.—S. S. McGuire, West Elizabeth, Pa. Elizabeth, Pa.

You Needn't Have Told Us-I know some officers that paid an orchestra to play for their dance—non-commissioned officers.

—R. M. T., Indianapolis.

Ever Hit Barnum for a Job?— When I was examined for enlistment at Camp Dix in 1918 my chest measurement was taken with a piece of string and a one-foot desk rule.—E. A. TAUNT, Philadelphia.

The Complete Soldier—Having read A. B.'s account of having carried a set of tent pins through the war, believe I went him one better. I not only carried the pegs, but also the pole, rope and shovel issued at Camp Merritt all over France and into Germany, parting with them on discharge at Yaphank.—S. H. B. G., New York City.

Now We'll Tell One—Strolling down the main drag of Hattiesburg, Miss., I met a young lieutenant walking with one of the belles of the town. I gave him the snappy voluntarily. He stopped me and sezzee, grinning: "Soldier, I don't rank a salute. I'm only a second looey."—A. E. DAVIS, Matoaka, W. Va.

You Know Where Little Boys Go Who Lie?—While in Toul I pulled out a pack of Camels and offered them to some French soldiers. So help me, not one would accept.—D. K., Pottstown, Pa.

You Wore Laced Ones!-During the greater part of the two years I was in the Army I wore the issue leggings and they never once came unwrapped.

—ROBERT L. HILL, Diekinson, N. D.

Peace on Earth-Yes, and the 205th M. P.'s at Tours gave a dance at which the American girls greatly outnumbered the bucks. And what's more, the nurses and telephone girls got along together all right.

—PIERCE PUTNAM, New York City.

Send Him Another War-I was in France eighteen months. Never saw a German soldier, never got stewed on vin blink, never got K. P., never had flu or cooties, never tasted hard tack but once and don't know what it is to be sea-sick.—Fred G. Weston, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Considerate Buck—While sitting in the orderly room of a Camp Pike casual company one summer day in 1918, about a week after a new bunch had been received, the door suddenly opened and in slouched a tall, lanky backwoodsman. Without saluting, he said to the looey in charge: "I'm aiming to quit this job, cap. I'll give you ten days to find somebody to take my place."—JAMES N. BUJAC, Abilene, Tex. Abilene, Tex.

He Do. He Do-Heard of a buck who never used talcum powder on his beard at inspection. R. G. C., Newton, Muss.



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What's Become of the Promised Land?

(Continued from page 8)

alone can meet. That is the precise reason that one of the most prominent features of the Legion's Adjusted Compensation Bill is the land settlement feature, and that there are today pending in Congress at least 31 other land settlement bills.

The land settlement plan sponsored by The American Legion in the Adjusted Compensation Bill is a modification of the old Lane-Mondell Bill. Briefly, it provides for soldier land settlement projects in any or all States in the Union, not necessarily on Gov-ernment land and not at all on desert, cut-over and swamp land; for co-operation with the States in the purchase and development of the projects; for the employment of ex-service men on the projects; for the sale of the land to ex-service men at a sale price to include original cost of land plus cost of land improvements, on terms of part down and the rest in forty years at five per-cent a year; and for an allowance of what is coming to the veteran in an adjustment of his compensation, plus forty percent, as first payment on his farm. As last reported from the Senate Finance Committee to the United States Senate the land settlement feature of the Adjusted Compensation Bill was eliminated, but it was with a clear understanding that some other land settlewould be substituted by amendment from the floor of the Senate.

Eventually some kind of a land set-tlement bill will doubtless be passed, either as a feature of the Adjusted Compensation Bill or as a separate bill. Whether it will be the modified Lane-Mondell Bill as originally made a part of the Adjusted Compensation Bill or one of the other 31 pending measures is

purely problematical.

The three most talked-of land settlement bills, after the Legion's, are the Borah-Bankhead Bill, the Smith-McNary Bill and the Smoot Bill. The Borah-Bankhead Bill, sponsored by Senator Borah of Idaho in the Senate and by Representative Bankhead of Idaho in the Senate and by Representative Bankhead of Idaho in the Senate and by Representative Bankhead of Idaho in the Idaho in the Idaho Idaho in the Idaho I Alabama in the House, provides \$500,-000,000 as an original appropriation to be expended in the reclamation and improvement of all the surplus lands of the United States and gives six months' preference right of entry to all veterans of the World War and widows of deceased veterans.

The Smith-McNary Bill makes substantially the same provisions with these outstanding differences: It provides for land settlement projects only in the West and the Northwest, and its appropriation of \$500,000,000 is not in the nature of a revolving fund, as in the Borah-Bankhead Bill, but a

straight-out appropriation.

The Smoot Bill makes no appropriation, and merely provides for Govern-ment co-operation with private concerns and private capital in the development of land settlement projects.

Outfit Reunions

Owing to the time necessary to print this magazine, contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

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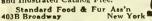
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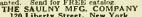
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The Legion's Duty to the Disabled

YOWEVER The American Legion may succeed in its other lines of endeavor, it will fail if it does not continue to discharge to the fullest its obligation to the disabled veteran. The problems connected with the care of the disabled have not yet been solved. There are more veterans in hospitals, thirty thousand odd, than at any time since the Armistice. Thousands are still to have their compensation trying claims allowed or adjusted. More than one hundred thousand of the disabled are struggling toward rehabilitation through vocational training. True, much has been accomplished by the Legion in the past twelve months for the disabled, but where a world of difficulties has been conquered, already other worlds of trouble appear on the horizon as a challenge. There must be no relaxation of effort. The disabled problem must not be sidetracked for a minute. Its solution, involving as it does constant watchfulness and service, must remain the Legion's paramount

This is the gist of the report which Abel Davis of Chicago, as chairman of the Legion's Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training, submitted to the Kansas City convention; and this epitomizes the stand which, by its indorsement of that report, the convention took on the question of veteran rehabilitation.

The recommendations of the committee, approved by the convention, constitute what is to be the Legion's policy in carrying out its obligation to the disabled during the coming months. They are the framework around which the structure of the Legion's work for the disabled is to take shape.

First of all the committee, seeking machinery with which to carry on the work, recommended that all committees of the Legion herctofore concerned with the problem of the disabled soldier be abolished, and that one committee be appointed charged with entire responsibility, the committee to be known as the Committee on the Veterans Bureau.

Proceeding to the question of the disabled man's rehabilitation as a whole, the committee said that the Veterans Bureau should be urged to "evolve and present" a program of rehabilitation which would permit every case to be approached "with the man's complete rehabilitation as the end in view," with all questions of his hospitalization, compensation or vocational training passed on by one group at one time.

Congress must complete a Government hospitalization program in accordance with the recommendations of the White Committee and "with the end in view that, subject to needed exceptions, all disabled men shall receive treatment in Government hospitals"; this recommendation placing the Legion squarely behind the demand for "another appropriation of approximately \$15,000,000" for new hospitals.

The Legion asks that decentralization under the Sweet Act be extended to allow a disabled man to draw his award in the field as soon as it is made.

Only the best possible medical and nursing personnel should be employed by the Veterans Bureau in both administrative and hospital positions and special centers should be established

for training of personnel, the Legion maintains.

The creation of a section of personal service in the Veterans Bureau is advocated.

It is urged that in each regional district a committee of consultants be appointed, consisting of professional and leading business men who are members of The American Legion, for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the district manager of the Veterans Bureau.

The Veterans Bureau is asked to develop and utilize to the "fullest possible degree the hospital facilities of the Na-

tional Military Homes."

It is stated as a Legion policy henceforth that all suggestions with reference to the location and improvement of government hospitals, emanating from Legion circles, should go to Na-tional Headquarters for transmission to the Treasury Committee of Hospital Consultants; that all complaints and criticisms directed against hospitals or individual representatives of the Government by Legion posts and members be made to National Headquarters, "which, after due consideration, will take action based on its knowledge of the general and specific situation"; and that all grievances of the disabled men themselves against the Government should be referred to National Headquarters rather than aired in indiscriminate attacks on government officials.

With reference to fraudulent claimants for compensation and hospitalization among ex-service men, the Legion believes they are "as infrequent as cowardice or self-inflicted wounds were in the army and that unduly fixing attention upon a few unworthy discharged soldiers is as unjust and harmful to the others as it would be to fix attention upon those who failed to perform their duties in the service.'

Recalling that 34,000 women served with the armed forces of the country during the war, and that hundreds of them are disabled, the Legion pledges

itself to look after them.

The Legion pronounces its unqualified indorsement on the scheme of organization of the new Veterans Bureau but says that "results depend almost entirely on the attitude of the director and his sense of responsibility to the Government and to the disabled man." The Legion withholds for the present any opinion as to the usefulness and accomplishments of the new bureau since its reorganization under the Sweet Act. It calls attention to the fact that already charges are being made that "certain appointments are being made on the basis of political preferment rather than efficiency" and that "signs of conflict between the bureau and other governmental agencies furnishing hospital facilities are already evident." But it has "confidence that the deepseated desire of the American people to have their disabled veterans dealt with fairly and justly will deter politicians from seeking to make use of the bureau for the advancement of their own personal interests" and pledges itself to be "constantly on guard to prevent any attempts to interfere with the work of the new Veterans Bureau by political influence."

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Good Will: A Negotiable

(Continued from page 10)

case. Fred's bank had got into trouble because he had been too ready to loan money to good causes. In his excess of open-heartedness and readiness to help those who needed it, he had overplayed his hand. Yet when he came back, people knew that he was honest and that he wanted to help. They liked him. They trusted him.

Those whose business it is to make accurate definitions for the dictionaries say that good will is a favor or advantage acquired through personality, reputation for skill and promptitude. Personality comes first. Just this morning a woman said to me, talking of a mutual acquaintance who is starting out as a doctor, "Ed will get many patients because everyone likes him and trusts him so."

Meaning that he enjoyed plenty of good will. She put her finger on the right element. A bond salesman tells me that three-quarters of his business is done through friendship or acquaint-anceship that is good will. Without exaggeration, I believe that good will is the first essential of successful liv-

ing. For consider:
It is an asset that no thief can steal from you. He can steal your money, your goods, your job perhaps, but he can't deprive you of good will.

It is an asset that neither fire, flood, sudden death nor rats can destroy. Instead, if the rest of your possessions go up in flames or down in water, good will will remain and will do more toward re-establishing you than any other

It will make you when you have it, and it will ruin you if your competitor has it and you haven't it, whether your competitor is the other preacher in the neighboring church, a rival suitor, or a fifth man around a bridge table. If you are an object of ill-will, the other man will get your job.

We all must have it. How do we get

it?

Some twenty or more centuries ago, a man made a remark that comes closer to the bull's-eye than any subsequent attempt. He was passing the time in meditation and soliloquy, and he asked himself what kind of men were the lucky ones. He answerd, "He who giveth him word and discountable to the state of the state o giveth his word, and disappointeth not, even though it were to his own hurt."

All the orators in all creation can talk till their lips are blue, but they can't say more than that. For you will discover by pondering over it that those words mean not merely the prompt payment of an I. O. U., but a lasting and continuous honesty and reliability. Go over your own friends and pick out those whom you trust most completely; isn't it true that they are reliable all the time, whether it's a matter of a thousand dollar bill or of a postage stamp when your back is turned?

There's an old Chinese theatre in an uncouth section of New York. It had to be closed as a theatre long ago, because the audiences developed the annoying habit of taking pot shots at each other across the orchestra during performances. Each balcony became a sniper's perch, and the police stepped in and said nix. Now the old build-

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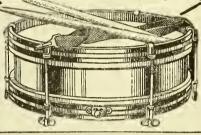
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ing is a show place for wide-eyed tourists and a place of rest for weary tramps. They drop in and sit down for a few moments on certain nights of the week, and have a sort of fireside evening, with songs and jokes. One night I picked up down there an extraordinary character leading the meeting. He had started life in this country as a friendless immigrant, ignorant of our language, penniless, jobless, homeless, and wanted by the police. Today he is worth \$250,000 and has more friends, real friends, than fall to the lot of one man in a century. I asked him about his business.

"How did you do it, Joe?" I inquired,

amazed at his progress.

"Simple, my boy, simple. It ain't that I'm preaching, you understand; I ain't slinging the mush. But all my life I never worried about success or succeeding. I chust look after the feller on the odder end of the deal, and so he looked after me."

Henry Ford's motor company recently published its statement for the year. Among total assets of over a quarter of a billion, good will was rated at \$20,-517,985. Twenty million dollars worth of any commodity indicates that that commodity has qualities that make it worth cherishing. A year ago, the capital of fifty-five manufacturing companies was \$25,010,000, and of that exactly \$24,959,222 was classed by business men, not sentimentalists, as good will. It's a business asset all right.

New York City a while ago asked for plans and bids for a new court house. Many architects competed. Who

got the job? A firm whose name is known over the nation for its reliable record in the past. The little fellows, who no doubt submitted excellent offers, were shunted aside because the big fellow's good will swamped them. It's a professional asset. You can see that if you'll visit the church where a popular preacher holds forth and compare his congregation with that in a church where a piece of deadwood stands in the pulpit.

If you are an employer and are choosing between two applicants, which one would you pick, the man who had a letter of enthusiastic recommendation or the one who had just served a tenyear sentence in Sing Sing? classes, the ex-convict enjoys the least good will-because his record doesn't engender confidence in him. Good will

is a life asset, too.

The world wants the man whom it trusts because the world likes honesty.

Men are naturally honest, and they react to that quality in others. Fortunately, it is not necessary to make every transaction on a cash basis. Trust is the order of the day. The clearing houses of the country handle annually over four hundred billion dollars, all of it represented in paper and made good by men's signatures. There's not a penny of coin in it all. Trust is the order of the day. It's the way we do business, the way we live alongside one another. He way is wise will not into another. He who is wise will get into the swing and come along with the rest of the world.

We can't any of us get along without

good will.

The Favored Names of Legion Posts

ISTORY will record that the battle of the Argonne was won by more than a million Ameriwearing tin hats and eating n. School books will tell what a cans salmon. tangled forest fastness the American army conquered in its final battle of the World War. For years and years the name of Argonne will always be mentioned when supreme American achievements are recalled. Several hundred thousand Legionnaires in restart out with: 'Now, when I was in the Argonne!" It is entirely appropriate, therefore, that the name of Argonne should be a favorite one for posts of the Legion. There are now sixteen of the Legion. There are now sixteen Argonne posts of the Legion—no other name approaches this record. Kansas and Illinois both have two Argonne posts.

The full roll of the Argonne posts is as follows: Sutton, Neb.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Brewster, N. Y.; Beulah, N. D.; Steubenville, O.; Barnesboro, Pa.; Jellico, Tenn.; Galveston, Tex.; Littleton, W. Va.; Des Moines, Ia.; Montrose, Minn.; Calleo, Mo.; Leavenworth, Minn.; Calleo, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Great Bend, Kans., and two in

Chicago, Ill. The post name second in popularity Victory. There are eight Victory is Victory. posts. Next in order are the Liberty posts, six of them. There follow in the rollcall of the almost 11,000 posts of the Legion neares that might have been selected from a roster of America's illustrious dead. The great majority of the posts have been named after soldiers and sailors of the World War who had lived in the communities in which the posts are located. These names are potent ones, because they

recall the sacrifice of men known personally to most of the members of the posts bearing their names. It has been the sentiment, the purpose of the Legion, to continue this custom of naming posts after comrades who gave their lives. The Legion has found that naming a post in memory of a deceased comrade adds dignity to the post and increases the esteem in which it is held in its community.

While advocating that posts be named after the dead, The American Legion places but one restriction upon the naming of posts, and this is Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution which says, "No post shall be named after any living person."

In commemoration of the Legion's late national commander, Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., two posts have been named after him, one in Cincinnati, O., his home, and the other in New York.

There are five Quentin Roosevelt posts, one of them in the Philippines, and four posts have been named after Theodore Roosevelt, his father. Many posts have taken the names of

the towns and cities and counties in which they are located. Others have been named for universities and colleges and schools. Parks, clubs, Greek letter college fraternities, business organizations, boards of trade and rail-roads also have given names to posts. Events and characters of earlier American history are also recalled by post names such as the Bunker Hill Post in Charleston, Mass., the four Abraham Lincoln Posts, in Cole. Mo., Pittsburg, Pa., Shamokin, Pa., and Belleville, Mich.; the Jefferson Davis Post in Elkton, Ky. and the Admiral George Dewey Post in Indianapolis, Ind.



How Many Objects Beginning With "C" Can You Find in Picture?

Observe These Rules

Observe These Rules

1. Any person who is not an employee, or relative of any employee of the Minnesota Pen Co., may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.

2. All answers must be mailed by December 24, 1921.

3. All answers should be written on one side of the paper only, and words numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page.

4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete, bythenated or compound words. Use either the singular cannot be counted. And vice versa.

5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. An object can be named only once. However, any part of the object may also be named.

6. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "C" will be awarded first prize, etc. Neatness, style or bandwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.

7. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; onr will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two more have been working together.

8. In the event of tie, the full amount of the prize will be paid each tying contestant.

9. Three well-known business men, having no connection with the Minnesota Pen Co., will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes. Participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. The following men have agreed to act as judges of this unique competition:

W. B. Beavens, Cashier Produce Exchange Bank, St. Paul; J. E. Reinke, Principal, Franklin Public School, St. Paul; K. W. Husted, Civil Service Bureau. St. Paul.

10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not an order for a Minnesota Fountain Pen has been sent in.

11. The announcement of the prize winners and the correct list of words will be printed at the close of the contest and a copy mailed each person purchasing a

How to Win \$1,500.00

The purchase of one of our \$5 Minnesota Fountain Pens makes your answer to the picture eligible for the \$500 to Prize, as shown in the second column of prize list. However, as we want more people to know our pens, and as a special advertising feature, we are making this

Special Christmas Offer

As a Special Christmas Offer, we are offering the grand prize of \$1,500.00 to the one who sends in the best answer to the above picture puzzle, provided he has purchased two of our \$5.00 Minnesota Fountain Pens at our special Holiday Price of only \$9.00. Two Five Dollar Pens for \$9.00 is all. Or if you would prefer, three \$3.00 Minnesota Pens at \$0.00 will also make you eligible for the \$1,500.00 Prize. Answer the puzzle and send your order now.

State Style of Pen Wanted

The Minnesota Fountain Pen comes in two styles, ladies' and gentlemen's, in both the \$3.00 and \$5.00 sizes. The pens pictured here are our five dollar ladies' and gentlemen's pens. The pictures shown are about two-thirds the actual size. In ordering state whether you wish fine, medium or stub point.

Money-Back Guarantee

We guarantee Minnesota Fountain Pens to be perfectly satisfactory. If you are not satisfied with it on arrival, return it and we will exchange it or refund your money.

MINNESOTA PENCO.

Dept. 505

Saint Paul

Minnesota

HERE is an opportunity for you to get a handsome Christmas Present for yourself. It is not a fanciful dream but a straight out and out opportunity for you to win \$1500.00. In the picture here you will find a number of objects and parts of objects whose names begin with the letter "C." Pick out objects like cat, cane, chest, etc. Nothing is hidden. You do not even need to turn the picture upside

Everybody Join In It Costs Nothing to Try

Sit down right now and see how many "C" words you can find. The object of this picture puzzle game is to get more people acquainted with Minnesota Fountain Pens. Thousands of them are now giving satisfactory service every day. We want you to buy one of our pens for yourself and another one to use as a gift. A Minnesota Fountain Pen makes a handsome Christmas present, and it will solve the problem of deciding "what shall I give for Xmas?"

Fun for All the Family

Start in now and see how many "C" words you can find. All cân join in, from the old folks down to the little youngsters. You'll have loads of fun, and if your answer to the picture puzzle iskwarded 1st prize by the Judges you will win \$20.00. However, by purchasing a Minnesota Fountain Pen you will be eligible for the big cash prizes,

MINNESOTA "The Easy-Writing Fountain Pen"

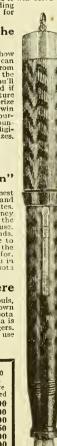
You will find the Minnesota one of the finest pens you ever used. The ink flows smoothly, and you can't resist the easy way in which it writes. Unless our pens were the very best that money can buy, we could not afford to advertise them the way we do. Thousands of them are now in use. Their popularity is increasing by leaps andbounds. If you need a good pen, or if you would like to make a useful and handsome gift to someone, the Minnesota is just what you have been looking for. The pen speaks for itself. We cannot tell you in words, what five minutes' use of the Minnesota will tell you.

Satisfied Users Everywhere

In New York, in Chicago, in Boston, in St. Louis, in San Francisco, and in fact in almost every town and on many a farm you will find the Minnesota Fountain Pen. The ink flow in the Minnesota is perfect. It does not blot or stain the fingers. Writing becomes a real pleasure when you use the Minnesota.

THE PRIZES

11.		* * 1 ***	
	If no	If one	If \$9.00
	pens are	\$5 pen is	Worth
	purchased	purchased	Pens are
1st Prize	\$20.00	\$500.00	purchased \$1,500.00
2nd Prize	10.00	250.00	750.00
3rd Prize	5.00	125.00	375.00
4th Prize	$\frac{5.00}{5.00}$	75.00	187.50
5th Prize		50.00	100.00
6th Prize	3.00	25.00	75.00
7th Prize	3.00	20.00	50.00
8th Prize	3.00	15.00	40.00
9th Prize	2.00	15.00	30.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	20.00



A Fighter's Frank Letter

How One Man Smashed Through the Reactions of War

A N ounce of actual experience is worth more than a pound of opinion. During the war, there were more than 200,000 Pelmanists in the trenches in Francethe majority taking the course in English, but many studying it in French. Many of these men were getting ready for the return to the struggle of civil life—many others, deciding to stay in the service, saw in Pelmanism the chance for quicker promotion.

In our files are thousands of letters from these menunsolicited testimonials to the value of Pelmanism—and from the list we offer the following vivid, graphic story of one man's success:

"My story goes back a long way to the days when we were waiting in the Argonne for that last push which finished the war and cast forth thousands of men on an unfeeling world

"I knew of Pelmanism in those days—who, in France, didn't? My dugout mate was a keen Pelmanist, and spent hours over the Little Gray Books. 'After three doses of your Pelmanism I am now General'—that was my feeling regarding Pelmanism. I scoffed at it. There must be something in it, I thought, but they claim too much.

"Anyway, the day came when George rather carelessly received a furlough. After cursing him for his good luck and packing his kit I sent him down the line and returned to my dugout to magnificent solitude. It was some days later, searching for something, anything, to read, I came across George's Pelman books. I read, lightly at first, but gradually my interest grew. From that on I studied keenly. That period of study made a change in me—a change not easy to define. Put bluntly, it gave me the grit to prepare for civil life. I knew the war was finishing. I knew I should have to return to civil work—what, I didn't know, and till then I hadn't much carcd. But Pelmanism aroused in me an inordinate ambition to get on; it gathered together my scattered mind, which had been wandering uncontrolled among the shell holes.

"It was months later before I finally east off the shackles of militarism, but I came out with the Pelman spirit, the Pelman intent, and the push which one gains with self-confidence. I got a job at \$1,750 a year. That was fifteen months ago. To-day I am getting \$6,250 a year.

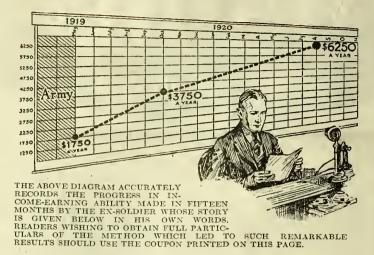
"Recently I saw a statement that the revised Pelman Course is 100 per cent. better than the old. I decided to enroll. I find it is many hundreds per cent. better to me, and for this reason—I am now submitting work sheets—a thing I could not do in the old course. This brings me into touch with the director of studies; his correction, his suggestions, his enthusiastic help, are such as to throw an entirely new light on the reading of the books.

"I mean to keep at it, and with the courage that it gives me, the confidence and the decision, I mean to double my salary in the coming year, or know why."

Most half speed people to-day are living half lives. Their mental engines are running at half speed. They are not making full use of their mental resources. For the majority of people to-day are troubled with all kinds of inertias which are keeping them down below the level to which their natural abilities would otherwise carry them.

To quote a famous Army neurologist: "We are living far below the limits of our possible selves, and there are open to us resources of power which will free us for a life of energy and strength."

In order to become successful we must free our energies from these clogging inertias, open up the reservoirs of power which exist in every brain, and make our minds keen, clear, bright and efficient. You have at your service a method which will enable them to do this. And the best time to begin is Now.



Defects Banished

Amongst the defects which keep so many men and women back are.

Forgetfulness Brain-Fag Inertia Weakness of Will Lack of Ideas Indefiniteness Timidity Mind-Wandering Indecision Lack of System Procrastination Slowness Mental Confusion

Pelmanism banishes these and reimanism banishes these and many other defects. It sweeps them away. It makes your brain keen, fresh, vigilant and reliant. It renews your vigor. It enables you to press on unfalteringly to your goal.

20 Questions

Make'a test of your efficiency to-day by answering for yourself the following questions:

- 1. Are you a first-class organizer?
- 2. Have you directive power?
- 3. Can you originate valuable ideas?
 - Are you a logical reasoner?
- 5. Do you remain calm and unflurried when faced with a crisis?
- 6. Can you master difficult subjects easily?
- Have you a strong personality?
- 8. Have you a strong will?
- 9. Are you a persuasive talker?
- 10. Can you convince people who are doubtful or even hostile?
- 11. Do you decide quickly and correctly?
- 12. Can you solve knotty problems easily?
- 13. Do you remember what you read?
- 14. Can you remember details as well as main principles?
- 15. Have you an accurate and ready memory?
- 16. Can you remember dates, statistics, faces, telephone numbers, and long lists of facts?
- 17. Can you concentrate your mind on one thing for a long time?
- 18. Can you work hard without suffering from brain-fag?
- 19. Are you ready to take responsibility?
- 20. Are you earning a larger income than you were a year ago?

If you are not satisfied with the answers you give to a good many of these questions, then you should use the coupon printed on this page and obtain, free of charge, full particulars of the Pelman Course.

The Pelman Course

The Pelman Course is founded on the experiences of over 500,000 men and women who have trained on Pelman lines. It also embodies the latest discoveries in Business Psychology. Sir William Robertson Nicoll, the editor of the "British Weeklet" and the state of the st on Pelma coveries in Backly," Robertson Nice Robertson Nice

"Psychology as a science remained largely outside the ken of the average man until the finding of the scientists was linked up with the facts of everyday life by Pelmanism. Pelmanism makes available for practical purposes what the scientific investigator has discovered by years of patient laboratory research."

"For practical purposes." Note this phrase. Pelmanism is essentially practical. It provides a course of mental training which benefits everyone who practices it. Everyone. Scarcely a profession, business, trade or occupation in the world is unrepresented in the long roll of Pelman students.

Qualities Developed

Here are some of the qualities Pelmanism develops. They are qualities of the utmost practical value to you, whatever your position in life may be:

-Observation -Self-confidence -Perception -Driving Power -Judgment -Self-control -Initiative -Tact --Will-nower -Reliability -Decision -Salesmanship -Resourcefulness -Originality -Organizing Power -A Reliable

-Forcefulness

These are the qualities which make the difference between a leader and a follower, between one who dares and does, and one who weakly drifts through life, between Success and Failure. And these are the qualities you can develop by means of Pelmanism.

-Memory

How to Become a Pelmanist

Mind and Memory is a book which throws the searchlight of truth on Pelmanism. Clear, incisive, fascinating, it describes Pelmanism down to the last detail. It shows clearly why and how Pelmanism has positive benefits for all sexes, all classes, all ages, from the boy of 14 to the man or woman at the end of life. It shows how to keep the mind young, keen, active. In its pages will be found the testimony and experience of men and women of every trade and profession, telling how Pelmanism led them to unexpected heights of social, financial and intellectual success. Your copy is ready for you. It is absolutely free. This can be the golden moment of your life. Don't hesitate. Don't put it off. ACT NOW—send for Mind and Memory today. Use the coupon below. Pelman Institute of America, Suite 1012, 2575 Broadway, New York City, New York.

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Suite	1012, 2575 Broa	dway,	
Ne	w York, N. Y.		
	e send me, with our free booklet,		
Name			

(All correspondence strictly confidential)

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